SEPTEMBER, 1790. THE NUMB. 3144.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1790.

Charles Young,

Notary Public, Conveyancer and Broker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Office from Second-street, to the corner of Chesnut and Third-streets, nearly opposite to the Bank, where all kinds of *Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Letters of Attorney, Charter Parties, Protests, Agreements,* and every other Instrument of Writing are well and faithfully executed and at the most reasonable Rates.

Every Species of *Public Securities, Bills of Exchange, Bank Stock, Paper Money,* &c. &c. Bought and Sold, *Notes Discounted, Money procured on Loan,* &c.

On an extensive and much improved Plan, he means to conduct his Office, for the Registry, Sale, and Mortgage of Real Estates: all persons disposed to Buy, Sell or Mortgage, may have their Interest registered in Books for the purpose, FREE OF EXPENCE (as no Emolument whatever is expected, save what may arise from the Writings drawn, where Sales or Bargains are effected) and their Names, Price, Terms, &c. (where necessary, or required) inserted in private Characters, known only to the Subscriber. For the Accommodation of the Public, *and also free of every Charge,* Books will be kept to record all Houses that may be Let, Farms, &c. to Rent, and all Sheriffs' and other Public Sales of Real Estates, with Time and Place, which may at all times be viewed.

He continues to prosecute the Business of a Bankrupts' Solicitor; to arrange and state Accounts for Referees, Arbitrators, and others; and generally all Business as an Accomptant or Scrivener, that may be brought to his Office.

§ CHARLES YOUNG.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable FARM, the property of Stephen Carpenter, late of Oxford township, Philadelphia county, deceased; containing 200 acres, with a good stone dwelling, kitchen and cellars, a well near the door, a stone barn and spring house, a good stone quarry; 20 acres of meadow and more may be made and watered, as two streams run through the place, one whereof affords a mill seat; about 25 acres of woodland, a good orchard of apple and other fruit trees. It is seven miles from the city of Philadelphia, and one mile and an half from a public landing on the river Delaware. For terms of sale, apply to

ISAIAH WORRELL, and JOHN SHALLCROSS. } Executors.

N. B. All persons having any demands against the estate of Stephen Carpenter, deceased, are requested to render the same, properly attested; and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to the Executors. ¶ 3tw&eotf.

THE public examination of Candidates for degrees in the ARTS in Dickinson College, in the borough of Carlisle, will be held on the 6th of September, and the COMMENCEMENT on the 5th of October following, at which times the Trustees are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

THOMAS DUNCAN, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

To the Electors *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honour you did me at the last General Election, in placing me on the return with the present Sheriff, induces me to solicit a continuance of your votes and interest at the ensuing election, to place me again on the return with the present Officer, which favour will be gratefully acknowledged by

GENTLEMEN,
Your humble Servant,
WILLIAM WILL.

August 19, 1790.

THIS is to certify, that my wife Mary Schamp has eloped from my bed and board unknown to me, and has taken all my children with her, namely, Peter, Anne, John, Henry and Sarah, without any just cause or provocation. These are therefore to forwarn all persons from trusting or harbouring of her, or any of them upon my account, as I am fully determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the day of the date hereof. But let her return home with what she took away, in a short time, or a few days. GEORGE N. SCHAMP.

Somerset county, Hillsborough township,
State of New-Jersey, June 30, 1790. ‡

Springfield township, Bucks county, August 7, 1790.

WHEREAS I the subscriber, did sometime about the month of May, in the year 1776, execute a bond to JOHN APPLE, of Upper Saucon township, in Northampton county, for the sum of 75 l. payable in one year, or six months after the date, with lawful interest for the same. I do hereby forewarn any person from taking an assignment on said bond, as I expect I have fully paid it off, and am therefore determined not to pay it again, unless compelled by law.

‡ PHILLIP BARRON.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Friday the 3d day of September next, at the House of Mr. James Fulton, in Moreland township, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain PIECE or TRACT of LAND, containing 13 acres and 132 perches, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances; situate in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Thomas Wood and others. Taken in execution, and to be sold as late the property of Daniel Billew, deceased, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, August 16, 1790.

Reading, Berks county, August 17, 1790.

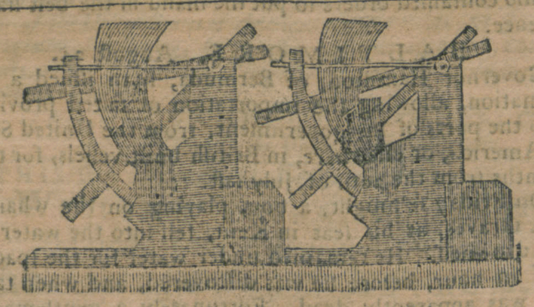
EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen out of the pasture of HENRY SENGER, living in the Borough of Reading, on Wednesday, the 24th of July last, a bay COLT, 2 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural trotter, has a long tail, a white ring on his right hind foot and some white hairs on the same, a knot occasioned by cutting, and has no brand mark. Whoever takes up said COLT, and brings him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, if within 60 miles, if above, proportionally per mile, paid by

† HENRY SENGER.

Philadelphia, August 25, 1790.

A PERSON who has been used to business, is active and industrious, would wish to engage himself as an assistant with some gentleman in trade, in a store, &c. either in town or in the country, but would prefer the latter. He would like to enter into co-partnership with a person established in the liquor or grocery trade, who may have occasion for such a person, where a close attention, and a small capitol is required. He is acquainted with Agriculture and the management of Cattle, would have no objection to take on him the care of a Grazing Farm, or to enter into co-partnership with a person who has a Farm stocked, and to whom it may not be convenient to attend it himself. He is possessed of property, but cannot at present command any considerable sum. Any gentleman whom this may suit, will please to leave a line directed for A. B. with the Printers hereof, and he will wait on them. ¶



William Kain, Fuller,

TAKES this method to inform the public that his Fulling-mill and works, at Cole's town, near Haddonfield, are in good order for carrying on the fulling business in a complete manner. All those who please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work quick and well done, as reasonable as can be done elsewhere, and their favors gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Cloths, worsteds, &c. will be taken in at JOHN NEGUS's, at Arch-street ferry, in Philadelphia, at SAMUEL KENNARD's, Esq; and JOHN BRANSON's, weaver, in Haddonfield; and at SAMUEL COLE's, Moore's town, where cloths will be duly taken away and returned after being dressed by said WILLIAM KAIN, who purposes giving his attendance once a week for that purpose.—All persons are desired to put proper directions in writing, with their names, in their cloths. † tf.

WAS STOLEN on the night of the 5th instant, from the pasture of the subscriber, living in Plumsted township, Bucks county, a bright bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, seven years old, a natural trotter, and carries lofty. Whoever brings said horse to the subscriber, shall have SIX DOLLARS reward, or for the horse and thief, on conviction, SIX TEEN DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by

August 6, 1790. § JOHN RODROCK.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, (but supposed to be the latter) from the Plantation of the subscriber, in Thornbury township, Delaware county, in the state of Pennsylvania, on the night of the fourth instant, a brown MARE, near 14 and a half hands high, neither brand or ear-mark, a small star in her forehead, one hind foot white, and the inside of the other about two inches above the hoof, a remarkable white seam on the hind part of one of her fore legs between her knee and fetlock, supposed to be occasioned by a rope, a white spot on the near side of her neck, about the size of a large chesnut, and has several saddle marks, paces under the saddle, but trots out of hand. Whoever takes up and secures said Mare, so that the owner may have her again, shall have a reward of FOUR DOLLARS, with reasonable charges if brought home, and the further sum of FOUR DOLLARS for securing the thief, to be paid on his being prosecuted to conviction. ‡ THOMAS HALL.

Chester, August 17, 1790.

WAS committed to the goal of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, a Negroe man as a runaway slave, calls himself BILL ATKINSON, says he belongs to a certain Mr. COOKE, of the state of Maryland, who is desired to pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for the same.

† NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

Chesnut-Hill, August 6, 1790.

WAS taken up trespassing on the inclosure of the subscriber, on Wednesday, the 4th instant, a black and white pied COW, without brand or ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

§ GEORGE HOCKER.

Run away from Burlington,

A NEGRO Lad, named POMPEY, about 21 years of age, yellowish complexion, had his leg broke, which is set crooked, and makes him walk lame; he had on, when he went away, a ticklenburg shirt and trowsers; an old brown coat, a pair of boots too short in the feet, and a round hat; he took with him a bundle, in which was a ticklenburg shirt, a pair of Russia sheeting trowsers, a pair of overalls, a light coloured broad cloth coat, with other articles. It is supposed he will endeavour to get on board some vessel: Therefore all masters of vessels are forewarned taking him off. Whoever apprehends said Negro, and confines him in any goal, or brings him home, shall receive Four Dollars, and reasonable charges, from REYNOLD KEEN, Esq; in Philadelphia, or JOHN LAWRENCE, in Burlington.

June 12, 1790. tf.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

in Pennsylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, situated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the south side, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road from Alexandria to Winchester. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of clear dry land and 12 acres of good meadow, and is so well watered, that much more meadow may easily be made. There are on the premises two small dwelling-houses and several out-houses, with an excellent young orchard. It is well situated for a store and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough,* near Leesburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caspar Wister,* in Philadelphia. tf.

Goldthwaite & Baldwin,

DRUGGISTS,

At BOERHAAVE's HEAD, opposite the City Tavern, PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE for Sale, a large and general Assortment of excellent DRUGS and MEDICINES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, SHOP FURNITURE, PATENT MEDICINES, with every article in that line, which they will sell at the most reasonable rates for cash, or the usual credit.

Gentlemen who please to favor them with their custom, may depend upon being served with punctuality, and at the shortest notice. They flatter themselves, that, by their attention, and the prices their Medicines will be sold at, Physicians, Apothecaries and country Store-keepers, will find it their interest to deal with them. They intend to keep up their assortments by fresh importations every spring and fall. tf

Philadelphia, May 24, 1790.

Wikoff and *Harrison,*

DRUGGISTS,

On the north side of Market, between Front and Second-streets, have imported in the last vessels from London and Amsterdam, a large assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Which they will dispose of WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or short credit:

Also, a General Assortment of

Paints, Glass and Dye-stuffs.

PAINTS. White lead dry, ditto ground in oil; Spanish brown dry, ditto ground in oil; Red lead; Yellow ochre; Prussian blue; Patent yellow; Venetian red; Verdigrease; Vermillion; Lampblack.

DYE-STUFFS. Arnotto; Madder; Red wood Fustick.

GLASS. 28 by 24, 20 by 16, 18 by 14, 16 by 12, 12 by 10, 11 by 9, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8.

Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch. tf.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, did, on the 26th day of June, 1786, give a Bond to a certain *Samuel Bustion,* for the sum of £140, payable in two years and six months after date: This is therefore to warn all persons against taking an assignment of said Bond, as I am determined not to pay the same, by reason of frauds in the articles and damages sustained, for which the said Bond was given. ‡

SAMUEL DOLLESS.

May 27, 1790. 1y.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who have any demands against the estate of JOSEPH SWAERY, late of Salem, in Salem county, state of New-Jersey, deceased, to render in their accounts, properly attested, before the expiration of six months; and all those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, to JONATHAN GIBBS or THOMAS CLEMENT, in Salem, or SAMUEL WILCOX, in Philadelphia, Administrators. wtf

Philadelphia, April 9, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

A HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM, situated within a mile and a half of Germantown, on the Old York road, seven miles and a half from Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, about 50 whereof are fine timber, 20 watered meadow, the residue arable, divided into convenient fixed fields, one of which is a thriving young orchard of the best grafted fruit. Considerable quantities of lime, dung and plaster of paris have been laid on the soil, which is naturally good, within these two years; 16 acres of red clover will be cut this season, and the principal part of the land is rich enough for that grass. There are on the premises, elegantly situated, a stone house, 53 feet front, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, genteelly furnished, a square log kitchen, stone spring house, stone barn, adjoining to which is a frame building, being a compleat corn crib, granary, and implement house. There are two fine streams of water which run through the farm, and render every field convenient for pasturing. Apply to the Printers. tf

Ground Plaster of Paris

To be Sold Cheap

At the NEW GAOL in PHILADELPHIA.

THE great advantages arising from this important manure are now pretty generally understood by the farmers in the neighbourhood of the city; but perhaps its success in gardens is not so much known. Some experiments made this spring on cabbage plants have been attended with astonishing effects.

Great care will be taken that none but the very best sort shall be ground at the Gaol; and as the giving useful employment to the criminals will contribute to the benefit of the community, it is hoped that it may prove an additional inducement to farmers and gardeners to make trial of so convenient a manure. tf

Printers, who publish ALMANACS,

May be furnished with

Astronomical Calculations

For the Year 1791, &c.

By WILLIAM WARING, in Pear street, Philadelphia.
Sixth month 14th, 1790.

George Tudor, *Broker,*

At his Office, the north side of Market street, three doors above Second-street, opposite the old Court house, Philadelphia.

BUYS, sells and exchanges the different species of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities of this and every other state in the Union.

Furnishes Certificates and State Money for the Land office, and the business of taking out Warrants, Patents, &c. done with dispatch.

Every Kind of transferable Property, real and personal, disposed of to the best advantage, on very reasonable terms. 3m

PARIS, June 2.

Alarming accounts are received from all parts daily, but thoſe from the army are the worſt; moſt of the regiments are no longer under any ſubordination; they revolt, diſband, and are in ſuch a ſtate of inſurrection, as renders it impoſſible to be aware of the reſult. They are equally bad alſo in the extremities of Provence and thoſe of Flanders. The commanders of the corps and of towns are obliged to give way to them, or if they reſiſt are forced to fly, to avoid the fury of ſoldiers and people. Baron de Tott has been obliged to quit Douay on this account, and fly into Switzerland. In fine, if the National Aſſembly does not organize the army ſpeedily, it will prove fatal to the public tranquility.

June 3. The King is going to St. Cloud, attended at his own requeſt by a detachment of the national guards.

June 7. His Majeſty and all the Royal Family are gone for the Summer to St. Cloud. The weather is uncommonly fine, and he will indulge, as uſual, in his favorite ſport, the chace.

Many people appeared to be alarmed when they heard the King's intention to remove to St. Cloud. Two days before it took place, many groups were ſeen aſſembled at the Palais Royal, where they had the boldneſs to debate whether the King ſhould be ſuffered to leave Paris. The fermentation grew ſtronger on Thurſday, in conſequence of a wretchedly written pamphlet, that was publiſhed and bought up with great avidity at the Palais Royal, in which the people were exhorted to be upon their guard, as there was on foot a conſpiracy, the object of which was to carry off the King. It did not, however, prevent his Majeſty's departure next day for St. Cloud.

On Thurſday laſt (Corpus Chriſti-day) his Majeſty, accompanied by the Queen and the reſt of the Royal Family, walked in the proceſſion of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, his pariſh, from the Thuilleries, through the Rue St. Honore to the Louvre, and thence returned by a different route to the palace. On his right was the Preſident of the National Aſſembly (M. Treilhar) and his left the Great Almoner of France, Cardinal de Laval Montmorency. This ceremony had not its accuſtomed brilliancy, from the abſence of ſo many Princes of the blood, and the total abolition of all diſtinction of orders. The Queen was dreſſed with an elegant ſimplicity, that by no means obſcured, if it did not heighten, her natural charms, which even her enemies allow are of the firſt claſs; and ſhe was received by an incredible number of people with every poſſible mark of attachment and reſpect.

LONDON, June 11.

The French patriots are greatly elated with a recent victory over the ariſtocratics in the French Netherlands; the regiments of Vintimille and all the regulars in the garriſon of the place have entered into a voluntary union and confederacy with the national troops at Douay. And thus the hopes of the royal party are diminiſhing in every quarter.

The beſt opinion among the principal merchants concerned in the Spaniſh trade here is, that if we demand of the court of Spain a reſtitution of our ſhipping and a partial trade to the ſouth weſt coaſt, both will be granted; but if we demand an excluſive general trade, it would be in fact giving up the keys of Mexico and Peru, and for the preſervation of thoſe places they will riſque every thing.

June 12. By a gentleman who arrived from Holland on Monday laſt, we are informed, that though the Dutch are not immediately arming, their marine is in ſo excellent a condition, that they can equip a conſiderable fleet of men of war at a few days notice.

The account current between the Courts of London and Madrid is going on ſo rapidly, that, when the Spaniſh government feel themſelves compelled to diſcharge it, which will unqueſtionably be the caſe, they may probably be aſtoniſhed at the enormity of the ſum. The expenditures of the Britiſh armament amounted, on Friday laſt, to one million one hundred and forty-eight thouſand pounds ſterling.

According to the proclamation, the new Parliament will meet on the 10th of Auguſt, but will not ſit for more than a fortnight or three weeks. The reaſon why it meets ſo ſoon, is a precaution on the part of Miniſters to avoid the conſequences of the act, which, in caſe of the demiſe of the king, enjoins the parliament which met laſt to aſſemble forthwith. The new Parliament, therefore, is always ordered to meet ſoon, to prevent a contingency, which, however unlikely, is yet poſſible.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE, JUNE 4.

It was referred to the eccleſiaſtical committee to conſider what honors are to be paid to the national aſſembly in public ceremonies, &c. and it was decreed mean while—

That the Preſident, on all public occaſions, do walk on the right hand of the King

In the courſe of this ſitting, the preſident obſerved that his majeſty had commanded him to appriſe the aſſembly of his intention to retire for the ſummer ſeaſon to St. Cloud, but that his viſits to the metropolis would be frequent, that there might be no interruption in the buſineſs of the national aſſembly.

This intelligence was received with profound ſilence.

Soon after, *M. de la Tour due Pin* was introduced, to read a memorial from the king on the ſtate of the army. It announced to the national aſſembly that the regular troops, in many parts of the kingdom, are tumultuous, refractory and diſobedient even to the orders of the king himſelf—that the oath which they have taken with ſo much ſolemnity, they now violate without compunction or concern—that ſome of the moſt reſpectable and meritorious officers have been inſulted and even murdered. "My heart," adds the miniſter, "is frozen with horror, when I reflect that of many of the ſoldiers guilty of theſe crimes, I was the comrade and friend upwards of fifty years!"

M. de la Tour due Pin then proceeded to remark that his majeſty had propoſed to the regulars, a union or confederacy with the national troops.

The preſident made anſwer to M. de la Tour due Pin, in polite and ſenſible terms, and requeſted time for deliberation.

The miniſter withdrew, and the preſident received orders ſoon after to wait on the king, and thank him in the name of the aſſembly, for his gracious attention to the public good, and to aſſure his majeſty, that they joyfully acceded to the propoſition of uniting the national troops and the regulars in ſolemn confederation, and that they had referred to the military committee the facts contained in his majeſty's memorial, with orders to report thereon within eight days.

The aſſembly then paſſed the ſubſequent proviſionary decrees, ſubject to future diſcuſſions:

	Livres.
Eſtabliſhment of Monſieur and Madame	2,000,000
Monſieur and Madame de'Artois,	2,000,00
Duke de Angouleme and de Bern,	700 000
Lord chief juſtice,	100,000
Comptroller general,	100,000
Chief of the war department,	100 000
Firſt lord of the admiralty	100,000
The miniſter of foreign affairs,	180,000
Subordinate miniſters of ſtate,	80,000
Privy counſellors collectively,	80,000

CHARLESTON, June 14.

Laſt evening arrived the brig Waſhington, Rouſſan, in 13 days, and ſchooner Faithful Aaron, Young, in 17 days from Aux Cayes.

Previous to the departure of the brig Waſhington, from Aux Cayes, a French Packet had arrived there from France, with diſpatches for the commandants of Aux Cayes, Port-au-Prince, &c which had excited much anxious curioſity among the patriots, from their imports not being communicated to the public. On an expreſs having been forwarded to the General at Port-au-Prince, the popular impatience aroſe to ſuch an unbounded height, that they ſeized on the expreſs, brought him back, and opened the diſpatches in public, which, on being read, produced the utmoſt ſatisfaction; containing inſtructions to the adminiſtration to acquieſce in the proceedings of the patriots, and to ſuffer them quietly to proceed in the formation and eſtabliſhment of their municipal governments. The diſpatches alſo contained orders to put the iſland in the beſt ſtate of defence.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 24.

Governor Hamilton, of Bermuda, hath iſſued a proclamation, allowing the importation of ſalted proviſions into the ports of his government, from the United States of America, or elſewhere, in Britiſh built veſſels, for three months from the 20th of July laſt.

On Friday ſe'nnight, a boy, playing on the wharf of Col. Graves, at his ſeat in Kent, fell into the water and was drowned. He remained under water for the ſpace of half an hour, before he was diſcovered, and when taken out was apparently dead. Fortunately a gentleman of the Faculty (Dr. Andrew Wieſenthal, of this town) was preſent, and, by the application of the means recommended in ſuch caſes, reſtored the boy to life. It was near half an hour after the operation commenced, that there appeared any ſigns of returning life.---The happy iſſue of this caſe will ſerve to prove the importance of that inſtitution which has been propoſed lately, for the recovery of perſons apparently dead from ſudden accident, and, we truſt, will excite the perſons, ſo worthily concerned, to purſue and accompliſh an undertaking, which will reflect the higheſt honour on its founders.

GEORGE-TOWN, Aug. 25.

On Saturday evening laſt, a Dutch ſchooner arrived at Alexandria, in 15 days, from Hiſpaniola, the Captain of which confidently aſſerts, that the declaration of war had been publiſhed, previous to his ſailing, in moſt of the capital towns in the Spaniſh Weſt-India iſlands:—and that, in conſequence, privateers were fitting out with the greateſt diſpatch.

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 19.

Yeſterday about four o'clock, P. M. arrived from New-York, in the Packet Hancock, Capt. Brown, the Preſident of the United States, with his ſuite, accompanied by his Excellency Governor Clinton, of New-York; the hon. Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq; Secretary of State; the hon. Theodore Foſter, Eſq; one of the Senators from this ſtate; Judge Blair; Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina; and Mr. Gilman, of New-Hampſhire, members of Congreſs. A proceſſion was formed agreeable to a previous arrangement, and the Preſident eſcorted to his lodgings at Mr. Dagget's, in the following order, viz.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The United Company of the Train of Artillery, in uniform, commanded by Colonel Tillinghaſt.
The Conſtables of the Town with their Wands.
The Deputy Sheriffs.
The Town Clerk.
The Town Council.
Committee of Arrangements.
High Sheriff of the County.
Marſhal of Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict.
Council of State.
Secretary of State.
His Excellency Governor Fenner.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
His Suite.
His Excellency Governor Clinton, of New-York.
Hon. Mr. Jefferſon, Secretary of State.
Hon. Theodore Foſter, and Judge Blair.
Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina, and Mr. Gilman, of New-Hampſhire.
Members of the General Aſſembly of the State.
Town Treaſurer.
Juſtices of the Peace.
The Corporation of the College.
Reverend Clergy.
Phyſicians.
Lawyers.
Merchants and Shopkeepers.

The Providence aſſociation of Mechanics and Manufacturers in the following order, viz.
The Preſident and Vice-Preſident.
The Committee of Correſpondence.
The Committee for adviſing and aſſiſting the Widows and Orphans of deceaſed Members.
The Members of the Aſſociation, according to ſeniority of age.
The Treaſurer and Secretary.
Their new and elegant Standard, (a preſent from the Vice-Preſident) was diſplayed in the center.

The Society of Cincinnati.
Gentlemen Strangers, &c.
Maſters of Veſſels, &c.

On the Preſident's landing, a Fœderal Salute was fired, and the bells in town rang a joyful peal. The ſalute was reiterated on his arrival at Mr. Dagget's.

The general attendance of almoſt every inhabitant of the town in the proceſſion, together with the brilliant appearance of the ladies at the windows and doors of the houſes, evinced in the moſt ſenſible manner their pleaſure on this happy occaſion. In the evening the College edifice was ſplendidly illuminated.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 27.

A Belfaſt paper of June the 8th mentions, that Dr. Moyes, the celebrated blind Philoſopher, who formerly (according to the Belfaſt newspaper) lectured in Philadelphia to fourteen hundred ladies and gentlemen, and in this city to half that number, was at the time above mentioned delivering lectures in Belfaſt on *the philoſophy of natural hiſtory.*

Extract of a letter from Londonderry, June 1.

"Mr. Cox, the engineer, is making rapid advances in the erecting of our bridge; its moſt ſanguine well-wiſhers could not have conceived that it could be in ſo forward a ſtate in ſo ſhort a time. Already ten piers are ſunk and preparations are now making for the draw arch, which is intended to make a free communication up the river, agreeable to the act of Parliament."

YORK, (Penn.) July 28.

A deſcription of a curious Time-piece, *compleated by Mr.* John Fiſher, *ſenior, York-Town, Pennſylvania, May 23, 1790; the aſtronomical part of which does the greateſt honour to the inventor.*

This Time-piece performs the office of a common eight day clock, but runs 35 days: It exhibits the time of the ſun's riſing and ſetting, its declination, the longeſt and ſhorteſt days in the year, and the hour of the day in the moſt diſtant parts of the world, all of which is clearly elucidated by a globe, affixed about three inches from the centre; it has the moon circulating round the verge of the globe, which makes all the different viciſſitudes that the real moon ſeems to make to us in the heavens.

The dial plate is circular and of 14 inches diameter; in the centre are diſpoſed the date, minute and ſecond hands, and to the north of them the hour hand operates. This plate is elegantly engraved, and is by no means void of taſte: Round the verge it is ornamented with the twelve ſigns of the Zodiac, the ſeven Planets, and twelve months, with the exact number of days in each month in a year.

The operation of winding this machine is performed on an entire new plan, and conſtructed in ſuch a manner as not to affect its going.

The whole is executed with 14 wheels and a ſuitable number of pinions, and contained between two braſs plates, ſix inches long and three wide; it is kept in motion by two common clock weights, and that motion kept regular by a ſecond pendulum.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 1.*

Extract of a letter from New-York, Auguſt 27.

"Yeſterday arrived in this port, the brig Rebecca, Capt. Codwiſe, in 44 days from Cadiz. Capt. Codwiſe informs, that when he left Cadiz, NO WAR was declared. That Mr. Fitzherbert, the Britiſh Ambaſſador, was ſtill at the Spaniſh Court, waiting a reply to his *unconditional* demands, by order of his royal maſter. That it was underſtood that Mr. Fitzherbert had limited the time for a *categorical anſwer in forty-eight hours* from the time Capt. Codwiſe ſailed. That the Spaniards were in great preparation for war, having a fleet of 46 ſail of the line, beſides 50 gun ſhips and frigates, lying at that port. Several reinforcements of troops, under ſtrong convoys, had been ſent off to different dominions under the Spaniſh Crown.

"The General Court of Maſſachuſetts is called, by proclamation of the Governor, to meet the 15th September."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated July 3.

"Things ſtill wear the appearance of war; there is a fleet of 16 ſail of the line, beſides frigates, ſailed from Portſmouth, but where, is at preſent unknown; probably ſomething will be determined upon in a few days."

The Brothers, M'Clean, from South Carolina, and Polly, Green, from New-York, are arrived at Liverpool.

The Carolina Packet, Raphel, from Charleſton, is arrived at Falmouth, and ſailed for Hamburgh.

Capt. Bradley, arrived at Liverpool, on the 28th of May ſpoke the Savina, from Charleſton to Smyrna, out 46 days, Cape St. Vincent bearing S. E. by E. ſeven leagues.

The Judges have appointed Courts of Niſi Prius, and Oyer and Terminer, to be held the enſuing Fall as follow, viz.

In Bucks County,		on the 18th October.
Northampton,		25th
Berks,	-	1ſt November.
Northumberland,		8th
Dauphin,	-	16 h
Cumberland,		22d
York,	- -	29th
Lancaſter,	-	6th December.

On Friday laſt departed this life, in the 20th year of her age, Miſs SALOME WEIBERG, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. *Weiberg*, having ſurvived her venerable parent only ſix days; his critical ſituation and bidding adieu to mortal things proving too much for her tender frame.—Her remains were depoſited alongſide of her father on the Sunday following, attended by a great concourſe of people, eſpecially of the young and riſing generation.

"A truth it is, few doubt, but fewer truſt,
"They ſin againſt *this* life, who ſlight the *next*."

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

THE preſent æra is perhaps the moſt important to the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and the city of Philadelphia, of any that has occurred ſince the former became a ſtate, or the latter a city---and, if rightly improved, may be of more conſequence in promoting the growth of wealth, the increaſe of citizens, the extenſion of commerce, the improvement of manufactures, and, above all, the increaſe of huſbandry, than any that has heretofore preſented, or that may preſent for many years to come. It is therefore of importance to poſterity and to ourſelves, that the preſent moment be not neglected; but that, in the improvement thereof, all local views give way to public good and to public utility.

I am led to theſe reflections on hearing that the Corporation of the city has preſented a memorial to the Legiſlature of the ſtate, praying for monies for the purpoſe of erecting a houſe for the Preſident of the United States to reſide in, and that in their opinion the City-Hall, now erecting, will be ſufficient for the accommodation of Congreſs. I ſuppoſe the Corporation have in view nothing more than a temporary accommodation, by offering the City-Hall; becauſe it will not be proper to wreſt from the citizens a building they have long ſtood in need of, and which it would be very inconvenient for them to do without for another period of ten years.

The reſidence of Congreſs is juſtly conſidered of great importance to the ſtate and city they may honour with

their presence. Hence we may account for the great zeal and arduous ſtruggle that took place at the laſt ſeſſions of Congreſs, between the delegates of this ſtate and the ſtate of New-York; the one to retain, the other to obtain them; alſo for the anxiety which poſſeſſed our citizens during the time it was under conſideration: Senſible of the great advantages, ſome of which the citizens of New-York had been in the receipt of, they ſtrained every nerve, and ſtoped at no expence to retain them, even under a proſpect of their leaving them the ſucceeding year. And ſhall it be ſaid, that Pennſylvania has been leſs regardleſs of the benefits they are to receive, or that by a littleneſs of conduct, deviating from their uſual greatneſs, they have ſtamped a leſs value on a certainty of ten years reſidence, than the citizens of the ſtate of New-York did on a temporary reſidence, which in proſpect was but that of a day. Sure I am Pennſylvania knows her intereſt better, and will act with that alertneſs which on all other occaſions has done her ſo much honour, where her own intereſt or that of the United States required her exertion.

Philadelphia, as a city, has more perhaps to expect from the reſidence of Congreſs, than the ſtate, as a ſtate; but be it remembered, that it is impoſſible for the city to increaſe in wealth, and the ſtate not. As commerce increaſes and flouriſhes, ſo will the huſbandman grow rich---as the one is depreſſed, ſo will the other grow poor---both muſt thrive, or both diminiſh together. It is therefore proper, that, notwithſtanding Philadelphia is the firſt object that will be benefited, the ſtate at large ſhould contribute liberally on this occaſion, who will alſo receive benefit, and that in a very large degree, from the ſame ſource; but to the city, the benefits ariſing will be more or leſs, as they themſelves improve the preſent moment. It may be, in improvement, a century gained, or a century left. The preſent æra, or ſuch a one, may never again preſent itſelf. Let us not then ſhrink at the undertaking, but riſe ſuperior to all difficulties that may occur, and make proviſion for Congreſs, by building a Federal Hall to accommodate them, and a houſe for the Preſident to reſide in, worthy the citizens of Pennſylvania, and particularly thoſe of Philadelphia to offer, and him it is intended for to accept. Let candour, juſtice, and a proper regard to thoſe whom we wiſh to accommodate, as well as attention to the increaſe of the city and the benefit of poſterity, point out the moſt proper place for thoſe buildings to be erected. Theſe will all concur in pronouncing with deciſion—*The public ſquare, or the lots adjacent,* IS THE SPOT.—To erect the buildings there will, in one year, raiſe a town, which perhaps fifty years, without it, will not accompliſh. Every houſe erected there would be an addition of ornament and of number to the city; but in the part of the city already improved, you can ſcarcely add ornament, without the loſs of accommodation of two houſes to the mechanic or labourer, which meaſure bears exceedingly hard on them, and cauſes a riſe of rents to that claſs of people, which can be no otherwiſe accounted for. The improvements for Congreſs in New-York, and thoſe in conſequence of their reſiding there, were generally made on vacant lots. Hence it was, that their mechanics viewed them as a bleſſing; ſo will ours if they purſue the ſame meaſure: but on the contrary, if they are thruſt into the heart of the city by any ill adviſed ſtep of the Legiſlature or Corporation, this uſeful claſs of citizens, who are now looking forward with expectation of benefit from the meaſure, will, from the encreaſing of rents and other cauſes, curſe the day they came amongſt us, and the men who were the means of bringing them hither.

Philadelphia continued to improve rapidly whilſt the rents of building lots were low in value. Then it was, that the mechanics, if not engaged for others, built on their own accounts. The carpenter, the maſon, the ſmith, the plaiſterer, &c. each had as much intereſt as their work came to in the building, which was no ſooner erected, but a purchaſer at a reaſonable price was found, and all were paid for their labour: But ſince the rent of lots in the improved part of the city has raiſed to the extravagant rate that has been demanded by the holders of ground for the laſt ten years, little or nothing of this kind has been done; and of the little that has, in many inſtances the ground landlord, through the means of the ſheriff, has become proprietor both of houſe and ſoil, and enjoys the former for the rent of his ground for a few years only. This will not be the caſe, ſhould the improvements go on to the weſtward. There plenty of lots are at market; and there I hope to ſee, in a ſhort period, mechanics and citizens of every deſcription, rejoicing that Congreſs is there.

The endeavours of any perſon to improve the city, either by advice or otherwiſe, muſt be deemed laudable in him who undertakes it. The obſervations of a correſpondent in the Gazetteer of the 28th inſtant, I doubt not aroſe from the beſt of motives, that of benefiting his fellow-citizens; but whether the injury to health from the drains of the ſtill-houſes is to be ſo much dreaded as he repreſents, I am not capable of judging: But ſure it is, that ſuch conſequences have hitherto been unobſerved by the active merchant, the buſy mechanic, or the induſtrious labourer. But I doubt not, if we fill the town with men of leiſure, ſcience and refinement, ſuch as have been accuſtomed at their homes to enjoy a free and pure country air, we ſhall ſoon be told that there are other trades equally nauſeous to the citizens, and equally as deſtructive to their health, as the drainings and effluvia of a diſtillery.—The brewers, the butchers, the tanners, ſkinners, curriers, chandlers, and many others, all ſend forth diſagreeable ſmells and vapours; and probably they will, in a future day, be told to make way and remove hence; for the health and benefit of the citizens require it, and it muſt be done, however great their loſs. To prevent this, let a city be erected weſt of Broad-ſtreet—let thoſe who reſide there have the regulation thereof; they may provide againſt thoſe inconveniences, and thoſe amongſt us who conſider them ſuch, may have an opportunity to retreat there, where their health will not be interrupted by the ſtenches attending ſome branches of manufactures. This is one principal advantage that would ariſe from this meaſure; but another occurs, of equal importance—the wealth that would ariſe to the citizens by the rapid increaſe of buildings on this ſpot, in preference of any other, occaſioned by the low price of ground adjacent thereto—the employ it would give to the various mechanics—the addition of value it would add to the ſpot thereto—the addition of value it would add to the tax roll—would ſoon compenſate for more than all that would be expended. Sure I am, that if the Corporation of the city had funds to buy ground at the preſent price adjacent to the public ſquare, and near to the public buildings, they would in a few years gain more than what would be required to give Congreſs an honourable and commodious accommodation, and contribute to lengthen the days of him we all wiſh to ſee live long, by contributing to his peace, accommodation, and enjoyment of health. That this is the wiſh and deſire of a great majority of citizens of Philadelphia, none will doubt nor deny.

Auguſt 30, 1790. A. B.

Juſt Publiſhed, and now Selling,

At W. and D. HALL's Book-ſtore,

IN MARKET-STREET,

The Book of COMMON PRAYER,

and Adminiſtration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Uſe of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the Seventh Day of Auguſt, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HALL, *of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:*——"*The Book of Common Prayer, "and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Uſe of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the United States of America: together with the "Pſalter, or Pſalms of David.*"——*In Conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States of America, entituled* "*An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mentioned.*"

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.*

THIS DAY is publiſhed, for the PROPRIETORS,

By WILLIAM YOUNG, Bookſeller,

The corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

The UNIVERSAL ASYLUM,

And COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

FOR AUGUST, 1790.

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

To the Electors *of the City and County*

of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING experienced your favours the two laſt General Elections, by voting me to the Office of Sheriff: I again ſolicit a continuance of your intereſt at the next General Election.

Which will add to the obligation of, Gentlemen,

Your much obliged friend, and humble ſervant,

Philad. Auguſt 24, 1790. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

At a very ſmall advance on prime coſt, for CASH,

JOHN DRINKER,

At his dwelling on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, HAS FOR SALE,

A variety of MERCHANDIZE,

Imported from Manchester, London and Birmingham, part whereof juſt arrived in the Ceres; and an additional ſupply expected in the courſe of the ſeaſon, viz.

WELCH flannels and plains, white, red, blue, green and cloth coloured,
Boys and mens yarn hoſe,
Mens and womens worſted and brown thread ditto,
Double milled drab broad cloths,
Camblets, durants and Joans ſpinnings,
Superfine broad pink and crimſon callimancoes,
Worſted and hair pluſhes,
Printed velveretts,
Black, olive and other coloured velveretts and velveteens,
Figured honey-comb and Elliot cords,
Plain and figured fine cotton thickſetts,
Queen's cord, royal ribs and pillow beavers,
Fuſtians, jeans and jeanetts,
Sattinets, laſtings & florentines,
Striped ticking and bed bunts,
Flanders ticks, and fine white Ruſſia drilling,
White buckrams, Iriſh linens, checks, clear lawns, plain and ſpotted muſlins,
Bloſſom coloured peeling,
Black mode, paduaſoy and ell wide perſian,
Fine printed linen handkerchiefs and callicoes,
Common check handkerchiefs, and cotton romalls,
White muſlin, kenting, ſilk & muſlin & ſilk handkerchiefs,
White caſtor hats, plain and green bottomed,
Bindings, ribbons and ferrits,
Sewing-ſilk and ſcarf-twiſt,
Covered & death-head buttons,
Brown & coloured, white Scots and ſtitching thread,
Tapes, bobbins and gartering,
Ivory and other combs,
Paſte-board and writing paper,
Hair fiſhing lines fitted with hooks and floats,
4, 4½, 5 lb. and other pins,
White-chapel, blue point and common ſewing and darning needles,
Thimbles, ſciſſars, ſheers, ſpectacles, ſleeve links,
Steel tobacco boxes, braſs ink ſtands,
Shoe, knee and ſtock buckles,
Genuine Duncomb's and other metal buttons,
Pewter table ſpoons,
Iron candleſticks,
Shovels and tongs,
Knives and forks,
Childrens knives & barlow penknives,
Common & fine concave razors,
Pocket looking-glaſſes, braſs ſcales and weights in ſetts,
Plated ſpurs, bag locks, ſadlers buckles, bridle bitts, ſtirrups, girth web, ſilvered & plated ſtaples and plates,
Shoe hammers, knives, nippers, pincers, tacks & awl-blades,
Handſaw, milliaw & other files,
Tenant ſaws, gimblets, cheſt and other locks,
Patent ſauce-pans, poliſhed waggon boxes, &c.

Alſo the following articles of Country or Home Caſtings, viz.

FAN-COGS or wallowers for Dutch fans,
Poliſhed waggon-boxes,
Saſh-weights,
Ovens, bake-plates, tea-kettles,
Pots, kettles, ſkillets, ſpiders.

JOHN INGLE,

In Front near Arch-ſtreet, next door to *J. C. & S. W. Fiſher's,*
Hath imported in the Ceres, from Liverpool,

A good aſſortment of Broadcloths;

Elaſtic ditto;
Twill'd and plain Coatings and Duffils.

Which he will ſell at a low advance, by the *Bale* or *Piece.* tf.

Imported, and to be Sold by

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

In Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

WATCHES of various prices; japanned clock faces aſſorted, from 11 to 14 inches; alſo clock and watch tools; files; and materials of every kind.

Workmen may be conſtantly ſupplied on reaſonable terms.

All kinds of clock and watch work done as uſual. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

THAT large and commodious dwelling-houſe, bake-houſe, granaries, &c. ſituated in Union, near Front-ſtreet, being part of the eſtate of Philip Moſer, deceaſed, now in the tenure of Mr. Joſeph Aſhbridge; the lot is 57 feet front on Union-ſtreet, and in depth 53 feet four inches, on which is erected a three ſtory brick houſe, 27 feet front, with bake-houſe, ſtore, granaries and wood-houſe, the whole in good repair. The lot has the privilege of a four feet alley on the eaſt; in point of ſituation, and convenience for carrying on the baking buſineſs extenſively, there are few (if any) in the city equal to it.

TERMS of PAYMENT.

One-third of the whole purchaſe money to remain on intereſt during the natural life of Sophia Poulas (late Moſer;) 600 pounds to be paid on executing the deeds; 200 pounds on the firſt day of January, 1793; 200 on the firſt day of January, 1795, and the remainder on the firſt day of January, 1797.

A title and poſſeſſion will be given, on the payment of the firſt ſum of 600 pounds, giving ſufficient ſecurity for the remaining ſums, by SOPHIA POULAS, Executrix.
¶ 6w PHILIP BOEHM, Executor.

To the MERCHANTS *and* TRADERS

IN PHILADELPHIA.

To be Sold, or Bartered for Goods,

THE moiety or half part of a tract of 1017 acres and 83 perches of LAND, ſituate on the heads of Schuylkill river, in Brunſwick townſhip, Berks county, adjoining a tract of land late of Francis Parvin, jun. now Samuel Pleaſant's land, now or formerly vacant, a tract of land late Benjamin Lightfoot and Francis Parvin's heirs, and land now or formerly vacant, which hath been taken up a number of years on account of the richneſs of the ſoil, and great quantity of all ſorts of timber, eſpecially the abundance of pine trees uſeful for boards and ſhingles, which occaſions it to increaſe in value, by having the convenience to convey them down Schuylkill to market, beſides the great body of coal mine ſaid to be thereon. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to the Printers hereof, may ſee the draught, and be informed of the terms, &c. ¶ 4w

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To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

On the 9th day of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A SMALL PLANTATION, ſituate in Plymouth townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 55 acres and 8 perches. There are on ſaid plantation, two log dwelling-houſes, a ſtone ſmith's ſhop, barn and ſpring houſe, two bearing apple orchards, a ſufficient quantity of watered meadow, and 8 or 10 acres of woodland; the remainder cleared. Late the property of Frederick Marſteller, and to be ſold for the benefit of his creditors. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms on the day of ſale, where due attendance will be given and the conditions made known, by

Auguſt 28, 1790. JOHN RICHARD, and JESSE TRUMP. } aſſignees.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 27, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the houſe of Nathan Levering, Inn-holder, on the Ridge Road, about 7 miles from the city, on Tueſday, the 7th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Roxborough and county of Philadelphia; beginning at a corner of Benjamin Levering's land, formerly John Linderman's, thence by the line of ſaid land eaſt-north-eaſt 108 perches, to a corner ſtone affixed in the ground, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of a black oak tree in the aforeſaid line, thence by a line of marked trees, dividing this from Daniel Bergendafler's land, north forty-one degrees weſt, 163 perches to another ſtone near a ſmall black oak, in the line of land formerly Townſhend's, thence by the ſaid line weſt-ſouth-weſt, 108 perches to a corner poſt by the river Schuylkill, thence ſouth forty-one degrees eaſt down the ſaid river by the windings thereof, 163 perches to the place of beginning; containing 100 acres of land, more or leſs, whereon is erected a ſtone meſſuage, kitchen, barn, and other improvements. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Jacob Amos, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

To be SOLD, by Private Sale,

THAT healthy and pleaſant ſituated FARM where Thomas Butcher, deceaſed, lived, in Burlington county, containing about 193 acres, whereon is a commodious two ſtory frame dwelling-houſe well finiſhed, with a new two ſtory frame kitchen adjoining the ſame, a good barn and ſtables, crib and waggon houſe, and a large orchard of valuable fruit trees; about 35 acres of the above is woodland, 40 acres of meadow, and more may be made, and ſupplied with a conſtant ſtream of water running through the greateſt part of the ſame; the remainder paſture and excellent tillable land. The whole will be ſold together, or in ſeparate lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. The ſituation of this place is but a ſhort mile from the village of Mount-Holly, where is a Church and Friends Meeting-houſe, Mill and Market, and a convenient water carriage by veſſels to Philadelphia, the laſt of which is diſtant about 20 miles. The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and a good title to the purchaſer. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes may ſee the ſame, by applying to Sarah Butcher, living thereon, where the terms may be made known, and alſo by applying to Joſeph Ridgway, near Mount-Holly, or Joſeph Morgan, jun. on the river Delaware.

Eighth Month 7, 1790. ‡

RAN away, in the night of the 23d of Auguſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, a Mulatto Girl, named Kate, about 21 years of age; had on, and took with her, an old black bonnet, a long gown ſtriped red, blue and white, two ſhort ditto ſtriped blue, copperas and white, a red petticoat, a lincey ditto ſtriped blue, red and white, a large white ſhawl, alſo Ruſſia ſheeting for two ſhifts, one part made up, the other not made.

It is ſuppoſed ſhe went off with a black man, named Charles, who ſerved his time with Dr. Vanleer, and ſtole and took with him a jean coattee, and a pair of overhalls and jacket, with ſmall white metal buttons.

Whoever will ſecure ſaid girl in any gaol, or bring her home to her maſter, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JOHN WILSON.

Auguſt 22, 1790.

RAN away, on the 18th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named David Moles, but anſwers beſt to his ſurname; he has been ſix years in the country, is about five feet ſix inches high, ſwarthy complexion, black hair, down look, and has the ſcurvy or ring-worm on the back part of his neck and ſhoulders, is very fond of ſtrong liquor, and very quarrelſome when intoxicated; had on, when he went away, a flax and tow ſhirt, new fuſtian trowſers of an olive colour, home-made jean veſt, new ſhoes without buckles, and a half-worn ſlouch hat. He was ſeen going towards Lancaſter on the 20th inſtant. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in goal, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by ¶ DAVID WILSON.

HARROWGATE.

A CONCERT of *Vocal* and *Inſtrumental Muſic* will be performed on THURSDAY next the 2d inſtant, at Four o'Clock, and the Place elegantly *illuminated* at Seven.

Should the weather prove unfavourable, the Concert will be poſtponed till the next day.

The ſubſcriber's Light Carriage will leave Mr. *Epple's* Tavern, in Race-ſtreet, at three o'clock every afternoon, carrying paſſengers to Harrowgate, and back again, for 2s. each.

September 1. GEORGE ESTERLY.

For Sale, on a long Credit,

And for the joint Benefit of the Hon. Henry A. Bennett, and the Hon. Henry Lee, Eſqrs.

ONE thouſand three hundred ten and an half acres of the moſt valuable Land and Iron Ore Banks on Patowmack river. This land lies on Patowmack river and Catoctan creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter upwards of 600. It is diſtant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-town 40; from the Great Falls 30; from Leeſburg 10; from Frederick-town 10; from Shepherd's-town 20; from Wincheſter 30; and from Fort Cumberland 100. It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of ſuch richneſs of ſoil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it. For the accommodation and eaſe of any perſon that may wiſh to purchaſe leſs than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be ſold ſeparately. The greateſt part of the land, it is ſuppoſed, has abundance of iron ore in it: it is however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extenſive and inexhauſtible quantities of it, lying near to and ſome upon the very brink of the river's bank. With theſe will be ſold the right of taking iron ore and lime ſtone from off another tract adjoining, for ever. Upon the ſame lots, the conveniences for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for ſuch purpoſes.

The purchaſer or purchaſers muſt give bond, with approved ſecurity, for the payment of the purchaſe money: one-fourth in ſix, another in twelve, the next in eighteen, and the laſt payment in twenty four months, from the day of ſale. The plat and title papers may be ſeen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this town.

ROBERT T. HOOE,
Alexandria, Auguſt 1. CHARLES LITTLE.

Lands for Sale, on a long Credit,

By virtue of a power of attorney from the Right Hon. Charles Earl of Tankerville, and the Hon. Henry A. Bennett, Eſq; we will ſell the following Tracts or Parcels of Land, at any time when we can agree with a purchaſer or purchaſers. One-fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ſix months, another fourth in twelve months, another in eighteen months, and the balance in two years from the day of ſale, the purchaſer or purchaſers giving bond, with approved ſecurity, for payment of the purchaſe money, with intereſt thereon from the day of ſale, if the payments are not punctually made at the ſtipulated periods, viz.

THREE Lots at Cliſh; one containing 65 acres, another 245 1-4, the other 263 1-2; all adjoining; but will be ſold ſeparately, or in a body, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers. The neareſt of theſe lots are not more than one, and the moſt diſtant more than two miles from the riſing town of Alexandria: convenient to fiſhing and fowling; ſome of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other neceſſary houſes, with a quantity of timber, and a very great ſtock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful proſpect of Alexandria, the river Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 11 1-4 acres, on which there has for many years paſt been a mill; it is an excellent mill ſeat; but at preſent has only the remains of an old mill houſe, ſtanding upon a fine ſtream, within a mile and a half of Alexandria. About ſix miles from Alexandria, five from George-town, and the ſame diſtance from the Little Falls, is another Lot, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber-branch and Four-mile run: upon which there is a conſiderable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; ſeveral acres of meadow may be made, and there is a good mill ſeat upon it. Upon the branches of Difficult run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leeſburg and Wincheſter, within 2 1-2 miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-town, in Maryland, is a body of Land, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different ſizes; the ſmalleſt 82, and the largeſt not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houſes, fences, &c. In ſeveral parts of it the ſoil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and graſs; and immediately on the main road is an excellent ſtand for a public houſe, which, with a little improvement, may be made a moſt valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the buſineſs of a tavern-keeper. Alſo, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the Mine Tract, in which there is a moſt valuable and rich mine of Copper and Silver. It was worked within theſe 40 years laſt paſt, and yielded to the ſatisfaction of the then partners; but by their deaths and other circumſtances, it has been neglected ever ſince. Two-ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two-ninths of the whole tract, we have the diſpoſal of at preſent, and daily expect a power to ſell two-ninths more. The eaſe with which this mine may be worked, the moſt excellent quality of the copper, and its vicinity to the riſing towns of Alexandria, George-town, Wincheſter, and Frederick-town, and its being within 2 1-2 miles of navigation, muſt render it an eſtate of great value, if it was in the hands of perſons who underſtand the buſineſs of mining, as, with very little expence, the ore may be raiſed. About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-town, 30 from Wincheſter, and 15 from Frederick-town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack river upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan Mountain and Short-Hills, is a rich and fertile body of Land, called the Catoctan Tract, containing 11973 3-4 acres, on which there are upwards of 100 farms; about half of them are leaſed for two and three lives, at ten dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the reſidue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to 15l. per annum veay readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country as any in America. It produces all ſorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill ſeats upon it; alſo an inexhauſtible ſtore of building and lime-ſtone. We will ſell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one perſon purchaſes the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the ſatisfaction of the purchaſer, he giving us a ſecurity for payment in the land; or, if leaſes for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of ten dollars per 100 acres, the leſſee giving an adequate ſum to be agreed on for ſuch leaſe payable every ſix months, in the ſame manner as herein before mentioned, in caſe of an abſolute ſale. The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to ſell them, may be ſeen at any time by applying to the ſubſcribers.

R. T. HOOE,)
CHARLES LITTLE,) Agents.

Alexandria, Auguſt 1, 1790.

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Blockley, near the Middle Ferry, and about two miles from the city of Philadelphia. There are belonging to the ſame about 15 or 16 acres of Land, ſeveral of which are Meadow and improvable Marſh; there are alſo on the premiſes ſeveral Peach Trees, bearing fruit of a rare and delicious kind, a well of good water near the door, a good garden ſpot, hay houſe, ſtables, &c.

The Houſe is ſo ſituated, as to command a very agreeable Eaſtern proſpect of the river Schuylkill and city of Philadelphia, and is ſuitably calculated, either for a ſtore, a ſmall dairy, or a tradeſman. For further particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber, living about two miles from the Premiſes, on what is called the Marſhall's Road. WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Blockley, March 18th, 1790.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 17, 1790.

SIX-PENCE Reward.

RAN away, on the 16th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, blackſmith, living in Sixth-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, an apprentice lad, named THOMAS HUNT, about 16 years and a half old, ſhort and thick ſet, and has dark brown curly hair; had on, when he went away, a fuſtian jacket and trowſers, and an old hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice, ſo as his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive the above reward, but no charges, from

ADAM FUNK.

WAS taken up, on the 4th of July, at the mill of the ſubſcriber, living in Biberry townſhip, Philadelphia county, a black MARE, about three years old, 14 hands high, with a blaze in her face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. DANIEL KNIGHT.

Auguſt 11, 1790.

Mr. BOWEN'S *Exhibition of* WAX-WORK,

WILL be removed from this city in a few days. It is much admired, and may be viewed at the Bunch of Grapes, Third ſtreet, from ten o'clock in the morning until ten in the evening, every day, (Sundays excepted.)

Tickets, at One Quarter of a Dollar, may be had at the door.

Philad. Auguſt 10, 1790.

A LOTTERY,

For raiſing the ſum of Ten Thouſand Dollars, for erecting a CITY-HALL in *Philadelphia*, and for the uſe of DICKINSON COLLEGE, in the borough of *Carliſle*, agreeably to an act of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania.

The Scheme is as follows:

SCHEME.

1 of	3000	is	3000
1 of	2000	—	2000
2 of	1000	are	2000
6 of	500	—	3000
10 of	300	—	3000
20 of	200	—	4000
30 of	100	—	3000
60 of	50	—	3000
100 of	30	—	3000
185 of	20	—	3700
4621 of	8	—	36968
5036 Prizes.			66668 Dols.
11631 Blanks.			

16667 Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, is 66668 dollars.

All prizes ſubject to a deduction of 15 *per Cent.*

IT is to be hoped that a lottery inſtituted for the purpoſes of improving the capital of the ſtate, and for promoting the intereſts of literature in its weſtern parts, will meet with encouragement from the public. The college of Carliſle has already exhibited very promiſing appearances of future uſefulneſs to the ſtate. Its central ſituation, the reſpectable characters of its principal and profeſſors, and the reputation it has already acquired for accurate and uſeful learning, render it an object worthy of general patronage in this, and the neighbouring ſtates. Tickets may be had of the following perſons in the city of Philadelphia; who are appointed, by law, Managers of the Lottery, viz. Richard Bache, Francis Gurney, David Lenox, Philip Wager and Thomas Forreſt. Tickets are likewiſe to be had of the following perſons in the country, viz. Thomas Dundas, of Reading; Samuel Turbett and Paul Zantzinger, of Lancaſter; John Montgomery, John Creight and Stephen Dunkan, Eſquires, at Carliſle. The Rev. Mr. John King and Dr. Robert Johnſton in Franklin county. The Rev. Meſſrs. John Black and Alexander Dobbins in York county. Joſeph Montgomery, Eſquire, and the Rev. Mr. Snodgraſs in Dauphin county. David Eſpy, Eſquire, in Bedford county. Alexander Scott, Eſq; in Waſhington county, and Preſly Nevill and Iſaac Craig, Eſqrs; at Fort Pitt, in Alleghany county.

THE Managers of the Lottery are happy in being able to inform the Public, that their ſucceſs in diſpoſing of Tickets has been ſuch as to enable them to begin the Drawing of the Lottery on the *firſt Tueſday in September next*; and as the Congreſs have agreed by a late law to hold their next Seſſions in the city of Philadelphia, and as a ſpacious and elegant Hall will be neceſſary for their Accommodation, the Managers of the Lottery expect that all the Friends to the Reſidence of that auguſt Body in the metropolis of the United States, will be early in their Application for Tickets, and zealous in promoting the Sale, ſo as to enable the Corporation to go on with the Building this Fall.

Imported by the late Spring Arrivals, and for Sale by

JOHN OLDDEN,

At his Store in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite Strawberry alley,

A Large aſſortment of copper ſheets and bottoms,
Block tin, pig lead, ſpelter, borax, tin No. 1 and 2,
Iron wire, red and white lead, yellow oaker, magnus,
Litherage, vermillion, Pruſſian blue, looking glaſſes,
Carpets and carpeting, Ruſſia ſail duck,
Together with a very general and extenſive variety of dry goods. 4t

Auguſt 4, 1790.

CURACOA HIDES,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

Juſt landing, and for Sale by

GODFREY HAGA,

IN RACE STREET.

Bucks county, July 30th, 1790.

WHEREAS the eſtate of *Joſeph Galloway*, late of the county of Bucks, having been in due courſe of law forfeited to this commonwealth, the ſubſcriber, agent for ſaid county, hereby gives notice, that a part of the real eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, ſituate in the townſhip of Durham, in ſaid county of Bucks, bounded by lands of Charles Echlney, Peter Jacoby, Richard Backhouſe, Eſqs; and others, containing about 280 acres of land, 40 acres of which are in the poſſeſſion of Richard Backhouſe, Eſq; as freſaid, and the remainder in the poſſeſſion of Peter Scagler, will be ſold at public vendue, at Brown's tavern, near the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on MONDAY, the ſixth of September next. The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. one-fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, and the other three-fourths in 30 days, or the premiſes will again revert to the commonwealth, and the bidder liable to forfeit one fourth part of the purchaſe money. And, purſuant to law, all claimants to ſaid premiſes, and creditors of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, are required to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever debarred from the recovery thereof.

GEORGE WALL, Agent.

Twenty-Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 29th of June, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Straſburg townſhip, Lancaſter county, two MARES, the one is a bright bay, with a little ſtar on her forehead; ſhe is full blooded, between five and ſix years old. The other is between a bay and dun colour, has a remarkable large head, with a blaze on her forehead, the two hind feet are white, riſing four years old a-graſs Auguſt, and has a large feather on her wither. Whoever takes up ſaid mares and the thief, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Twelve Dollars for each, with reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN MARTIN.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's premiſes, about the 12th of this inſtant, a dark brown milk COW with a white face. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

North-Wales, Montgomery county, GEORGE MARIS.
ſixth month 28th, 1790.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, living in Tredifirin townſhip, Cheſter county, a black COW, about five years old. July 28th, 1790. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. RICHARD ROBINSON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, about the middle of laſt month, a red and white pied COW, ſuppoſed to be about nine or ten years old, with a white head; her horns point forward. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. PAUL JONES.

Auguſt 13, 1790.

NOW treſpaſſing on the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Plough, in the townſhip of Ridley, county of Delaware, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſuppoſed to be old. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may get her, by applying to JOSEPH FEARSON.

June 30th, 1790.

STOLEN, on the night of the 31ſt day of May laſt, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, a dapple grey MARE, ten years old, about 14 hands one inch high, trots and canters well, ſhod all round. It is ſuppoſed that ſhe was taken by William Cunninghem, a perſon who ſays he has his reſidence in Philadelphia. Said Cunningham alſo took a bridle and piſtol. Any perſon taking up and ſecuring the mare and thief, ſhall have *Six Pounds* reward, or *Three Pounds* for the mare, and reaſonable charges, if brought home. MATTHEW BAGGS.

Honey-Brook townſhip, Cheſter county,

Elſenborough, Salem County, New-Jerſey, June 4, 1790.

RAN away from his bail, a certain JAMES REED, who appears to be about 40 years of age, he was born in Ireland, ſays he has two ſons about 15 or 20 miles back of Wilmington; he had on and took with him, a brown ſurtout coat, velvet breeches, nankeen veſt, and velvet to make a coat. He is about five feet eight or nine inches high, well made, thin black hair, he is apt to take ſtrong drink to exceſs, is by trade a weaver, and ſuppoſed to be gone to his ſons. Whoever takes up and ſecures him in this or the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſhall have *Three Pounds Reward*, and reaſonable charges, paid by EDWARD BRADWAY.

The Sign of the L A M B.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to acquaint the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed from the ſign of the *King of Pruſſia*, in Race-ſtreet, to the commodious houſe and premiſes lately occupied by Ebenezer Branham, on the ſouth ſide of *Market-ſtreet*, a few doors above *Sixth-ſtreet*, at the ſign of the L A M B, where he has good entertainment, and accommodations for travellers.

He hereby humbly requeſts the kind attention and patronage of his friends and former cuſtomers, and will endeavour to render himſelf not undeſerving of the ſame, to all who ſhall please to favour him with their cuſtom. MICHAEL HAY.

TO BE SOLD,

The time of A Molatto Girl,

That has upwards of ſeventeen years to ſerve, has had the ſmallpox and meaſles. Enquire of the Printers. tf

Philadelphia, July 20, 1790.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER, 1790. THE NUMB. 3145.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1790.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE Commonwealth of *Pennsylvania*.

WE, the People of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION *for its Government.*

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. THE legislative Power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sect. 2. The Representatives shall be chosen annually, by the citizens of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively, on the second Tuesday of October.

Sect. 3. No person shall be a Representative, who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the state three years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof an inhabitant of the city or county, in which he shall be chosen; unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

No person, residing within any city, town or borough, which shall be entitled to a separate representation, shall be elected a member for any county; nor shall any person, residing without the limits of any such city, town or borough, be elected a member therefor.

Sect. 4. Within three years after the first meeting of the General Assembly, and within every subsequent term of seven years, an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants shall be made, in such manner as shall be directed by law. The number of Representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumeration, be fixed by the Legislature, and apportioned among the city of Philadelphia and the several counties, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each; and shall never be less than sixty, nor greater than one hundred.---Each county shall have, at least, one Representative; but no county, hereafter erected, shall be entitled to separate representation, until a sufficient number of taxable inhabitants shall be contained within it to entitle them to one Representative, agreeably to the ratio which shall then be established.

Sect. 5. The Senators shall be chosen for four years, by the citizens of Philadelphia, and of the several counties, at the same time, in the same manner, and at the same places where they shall vote for Representatives.

Sect. 6. The number of Senators shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration before mentioned, be fixed by the Legislature, and apportioned among the districts, formed as hereinafter directed, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each; and shall never be less than one fourth, nor greater than one third of the number of Representatives.

Sect. 7. The Senators shall be chosen in districts, to be formed by the Legislature; each district containing such a number of taxable inhabitants, as shall be entitled to elect not more than four Senators. When a district shall be composed of two or more counties, they shall be adjoining. Neither the city of Philadelphia or any county shall be divided, in forming a district.

Sect. 8. No person shall be a Senator, who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the state four years next before his election, and the last year thereof an inhabitant of the district for which he shall be chosen; unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

Sect. 9. Immediately after the Senators shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election subsequent to the first enumeration, they shall be divided, by lot, as equally as may be, into four classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the second class at the expiration of the second year, of the third class at the expiration of the third year, and of the fourth class at the expiration of the fourth year; so that one fourth may be chosen every year.

Sect. 10. The General Assembly shall meet on the first Tuesday of December in every year, unless sooner convened by the Governor.

Sect 11. Each House shall choose its Speaker and other officers; and the Senate shall also choose a Speaker *pro tempore*, when the Speaker shall exercise the office of Governor.

Sect. 12. Each House shall judge of the qualifications of its members. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee, to be selected, formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized by law to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as may be provided.

Sect. 13. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member; but not a second time for the same cause; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the Legislature of a free State.

Sect. 14. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish them weekly, except such parts as may require secrecy: And the Yeas and Nays of the members, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journals.

Sect. 15. The doors of each House, and of committees of the whole, shall be open, unless when the business shall be such as ought to be kept secret.

Sect. 16. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Sect. 17. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at the session of the respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same: And for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sect. 18. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been encreased, during such time; and no member of Congress or other person holding any office (except of Attorney at Law, and in the militia) under the United States of this Commonwealth, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in Congress or in office.

Sect. 19. When vacancies happen in either House, the Speaker shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Sect. 20. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose amendments, as in other bills.

Sect. 21. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

Sect. 22. Every bill, which shall have passed both Houses, shall be presented to the Governor---If he approve, he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House, in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journals, and proceed to reconsider it: If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other House, by which likewise it shall be reconsidered: And if approved by two thirds of that House shall be a law. But in such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it; unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall be a law, unless sent back within three days after their next meeting.

Sect. 23. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governor, and, before it shall take effect, be approved by him, or, being disapproved, shall be re-passed by two thirds of both Houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

ARTICLE II.

Sect. 1. The Supreme Executive Power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Governor.

Sect. 2. The Governor shall be chosen on the second Tuesday of October, by the citizens of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall respectively vote for Representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both Houses of the Legislature. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor.---But if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both Houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a Committee, to be selected from both Houses of the Legislature, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

Sect. 3. The Governor shall hold his office during three years from the third Tuesday in December next ensuing his election, and shall not be capable of holding it longer than nine in any term of twelve years.

Sect. 4. He shall be at least thirty years of age, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of this State seven years next before his election; unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

Sect. 5. No member of Congress, or person holding any office under the United States, or this State, shall exercise the office of Governor.

Sect. 6. The Governor shall, at stated times, receive, for his services, a compensation, which shall be neither encreased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

Sect. 7. He shall be Commander in Chief of the army and navy of this Commonwealth, and of the militia; except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

Sect. 8. He shall appoint all officers, whose offices are established by this Constitution, or shall be established by law, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for; but no person shall be appointed to an office within any county, who shall not have been a citizen and inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected; but if it shall not have been so long erected, then within the limits of the county or counties, out of which it shall have been taken. No member of Congress from this State, nor any person holding or exercising any office of trust or profit under the United States, shall, at the same time, hold or exercise the office of Judge, Secretary, Treasurer, Prothonotary, Register of Wills, Recorder of Deeds, Sheriff, or any office in this State, to which a salary is by law annexed, or any other office, which future Legislatures shall declare incompatible with offices or appointments under the United States.

Sect. 9. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, and grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment.

Sect. 10. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the Executive Department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Sect. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient.

Sect. 12. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly; and, in case of disagreement between the two Houses with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months.

Sect. 13. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sect. 14. In case of the death or resignation of the Governor, or of his removal from office, the Speaker of the Senate shall exercise the office of Governor, until another Governor shall be duly qualified. And if the trial of a contested election shall continue longer than until the third Tuesday in December next ensuing the election of a Governor, the Governor or the last year, or the Speaker of the Senate, who may be in the exercise of the executive authority, shall continue therein until the determination of such contested election, and until a Governor shall be qualified as aforesaid.

Sect. 15. A Secretary shall be appointed and commissioned during the Governor's continuance in office, if he shall so long behave himself well: He shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto, before either branch of the Legislature, and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined him by law.

ARTICLE III.

Sect. 1. In elections by the citizens, every freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State two years next before the election, and within that time paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least six months before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector: Provided that the sons of persons qualified as aforesaid, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

Sect. 2. All elections shall be by ballot, except those by persons in their representative capacities, who shall vote *viva voce*.

Sect. 3. Electors shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning from them.

ARTICLE IV.

Sect. 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching.

Sect. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate: When sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Sect. 3. The Governor, and all other civil officers under this commonwealth, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office: But judgment, in such cases, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under this commonwealth: The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

ARTICLE V.

Sect. 1. The Judicial Power of this commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Register's Court, and a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for each county, in Justices of the Peace, and in such other Courts as the Legislature may, from time to time, establish.

Sect. 2. The Judges of the Supreme Court and of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices during good behaviour: But for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground of impeachment, the Governor may remove any of them, on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive, for their services, an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this commonwealth.

Sect. 3. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend over the state, and the Judges thereof shall, by virtue of their offices, be Justices of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in the several counties.

Sect. 4. Until it shall be otherwise directed by law, the several Courts of Common Pleas shall be established in the following manner. The Governor shall appoint, in each county, not fewer than three nor more than four Judges, who, during their continuance in office, shall reside in such county: The state shall be divided, by law, into circuits; none of which shall include more than six nor fewer than three counties: A President shall be appointed of the courts in each circuit, who, during his continuance in office, shall reside therein: The President and Judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the respective Courts of Common Pleas.

Sect. 5. The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in each county, shall, by virtue of their offices, be Justices of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders therein: Any two of the said Judges, the President being one, shall be a quorum; but they shall not hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer or Gaol Delivery in any county, when the Judges of the Supreme Court, or any of them, shall be sitting in the same county. The party accused, as well as the commonwealth, may, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law, remove the indictment and proceedings, or a transcript thereof, into the Supreme Court.

Sect. 6. The Supreme Court and the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, beside the powers heretofore usually exercised by them, have the powers of a Court of Chancery, so far as relates to the perpetuating of testimony, the obtaining of evidence from places not within the state, and the care of the persons and estates of those, who are *non compotes mentes*: And the Legislature shall vest, in the said courts, such other powers to grant relief in equity as shall be found necessary; and may, from time to time, enlarge or diminish those powers, or vest them in such other courts as they shall judge proper for the due administration of justice.

Sect. 7. The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of each county, any two of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Orphans' Court thereof. And the Register of Wills, together with the said Judges, or any two of them, shall compose the Register's Court of each county.

Sect. 8. The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall, within their respective counties, have the like powers with the Judges of the Supreme Court, to issue writs of Certiorari to the Justices of the Peace, and to cause their proceedings to be brought before them, and the like right and justice to be done.

Sect. 9. The President of the courts, in each circuit, within such circuit, and the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, within their respective counties, shall be Justices of the Peace, so far as relates to criminal matters.

Sect. 10. The Governor shall appoint a competent number of Justices of the Peace, in such convenient districts, in each county, as are or shall be directed by law: They shall be commissioned during good behaviour; but may be removed on conviction of misbehaviour in office, or of any infamous crime, or on the address of both Houses of the Legislature.

Sect. 11. A Register's office for the probate of wills and granting letters of administration, and an office for the recording of deeds, shall be kept in each county.

Sect. 12. The stile of all process shall be, *The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*; all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conclude, *Against the peace and dignity of the same.*

ARTICLE VI.

Sect. 1. Sheriffs and Coroners shall, at the times and places of election of Representatives, be chosen by the citizens of each county: Two persons shall be chosen for each office, one of whom for each respectively shall be appointed by the Governor. They shall hold their offices for three years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, and until a successor be duly qualified; but no person shall be twice chosen or appointed Sheriff in any term of six years. Vacancies, in either of the said offices, shall be filled by a new appointment to be made by the Governor, to continue

until the next general election, and until a ſucceſſor ſhall be choſen and qualified as aforeſaid.

Sect. 2. The freemen of this commonwealth ſhall be armed and diſciplined for its defence. Thoſe, who conſcientiouſly ſcruple to bear arms, ſhall not be compelled to do ſo, but ſhall pay an equivalent for perſonal ſervice. The militia officers ſhall be appointed in ſuch manner and for ſuch time as ſhall be directed by law.

Sect. 3. Prothonotaries, Clerks of the Peace and Orphans' Courts, Recorder of Deeds, Regiſters of Wills and Sheriffs, ſhall keep their offices in the county town of the county, in which they ſhall reſpectively be officers; unleſs when the Governor ſhall, for ſpecial reaſons, diſpenſe therewith for any term not exceeding five years after the county ſhall have been erected.

Sect. 4. All commiſſions ſhall be in the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and be ſealed with the ſtate ſeal, and ſigned by the Governor.

Sect. 5. The State Treaſurer ſhall be appointed annually by the joint vote of the members of both Houſes. All other officers in the Treaſury Department, Attornies at Law, Election Officers, Officers relating to Taxes, to the Poor and Highways, Conſtables and other Townſhip Officers ſhall be appointed in ſuch manner as is, or ſhall be, directed by law.

ARTICLE VII.

Sect. 1. The Legiſlature ſhall, as ſoon as conveniently may be, provide, by law, for the eſtabliſhment of ſchools throughout the ſtate, in ſuch manner that the poor may be taught *gratis*.

Sect. 2. The arts and ſciences ſhall be promoted in one or more ſeminaries of learning.

Sect. 3. The rights, privileges, immunities and eſtates of religious ſocieties and corporate bodies ſhall remain as if the Conſtitution of this State had not been altered or amended.

ARTICLE VIII.

Members of the General Aſſembly and all officers, executive and judicial, ſhall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to ſupport the Conſtitution of this Commonwealth, and to perform the duties of their reſpective offices with fidelity.

ARTICLE IX.

That the general, great and eſſential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably eſtabliſhed, we declare,

Sect. 1. That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeaſible rights, among which are thoſe of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, poſſeſſing and protecting property and reputation, and of purſuing their own happineſs.

Sect. 2. That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and inſtituted for their peace, ſafety and happineſs: For the advancement of thoſe ends they have, at all times, an unalienable and indefeaſible right to alter, reform or aboliſh their government, in ſuch manner as they may think proper.

Sect. 3. That all men have a natural and indefeaſible right to worſhip Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conſciences; that no man can, of right, be compelled to attend, erect or ſupport any place of worſhip, or to maintain any miniſtry againſt his conſent; that no human authority can, in any caſe whatever, controul or interfere with the rights of conſcience; and that no preference ſhall be ever given, by law, to any religious eſtabliſhments or modes of worſhip.

Sect. 4. That no perſon, who acknowledges the being of a God and a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, ſhall, on account of his religious ſentiments, be diſqualified to hold any office or place of truſt or profit under this Commonwealth.

Sect. 5. That elections ſhall be free and equal.

Sect. 6. That trial by jury ſhall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

Sect. 7. That the printing preſſes ſhall be free to every perſon, who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legiſlature, or any branch of government: And no law ſhall ever be made to reſtrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely ſpeak, write and print on any ſubject, being reſponſible for the abuſe of that liberty. In proſecutions for the publication of papers, inveſtigating the official conduct of officers, or men in a public capacity, or where the matter publiſhed is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence: And, in all indictments for libels, the jury ſhall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other caſes.

Sect. 8. That the people ſhall be ſecure in their perſons, houſes, papers and poſſeſſions from unreaſonable ſearches and ſeizures: And, that no warrant to ſearch any place, or to ſeize any perſon or things ſhall iſſue, without deſcribing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cauſe, ſupported by oath or affirmation.

Sect. 9. That, in all criminal proſecutions, the accuſed hath a right to be heard by himſelf and his counſel, demand the nature and cauſe of the accuſation againſt him, to meet the witneſſes face to face, to have compulſory proceſs for obtaining witneſſes in his favour, and, in proſecutions by indictment or information, a ſpeedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage: That he cannot be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property, unleſs by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

Sect. 10. That no perſon ſhall, for any indictable offence, be proceeded againſt criminally by information, except in caſes ariſing in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual ſervice in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court, for oppreſſion and miſdemeanor in office. No perſon ſhall, for the ſame offence, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor ſhall any man's property be taken or applied to public uſe without the conſent of his Repreſentatives, and without juſt compenſation being made.

Sect. 11. That all courts ſhall be open, and every man, for any injury done him in his lands, goods, perſon or reputation, ſhall have remedy by the due courſe of law, and right and juſtice adminiſtered without ſale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought againſt the Commonwealth in ſuch manner, in ſuch courts, and in ſuch caſes as the Legiſlature may, by law, direct.

Sect. 12. That no power of ſuſpending laws ſhall be exerciſed, unleſs by the Legiſlature, or its authority.

Sect. 13. That exceſſive bail ſhall not be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel puniſhments inflicted.

Sect. 14. That all priſoners ſhall be bailable by ſufficient ſureties, unleſs for capital offences when the proof is evident or preſumption great; and the privileges of the writ of Habeas Corpus ſhall not be ſuſpended, unleſs when, in caſes of rebellion or invaſion, the public ſafety may require it.

Sect. 15. That no commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer or Gaol Delivery ſhall be iſſued.

Sect. 16. That the perſon of a debtor, where there is not ſtrong preſumption of fraud, ſhall not be continued in priſon after delivering up his eſtate for the benefit of his creditors in ſuch manner as ſhall be preſcribed by law.

Sect. 17. That no *ex poſt facto* law, nor any law impairing contracts, ſhall be made.

Sect. 18. That no perſon ſhall be attainted of treaſon or felony by the Legiſlature.

Sect. 19. That no attainder ſhall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of eſtate to the Commonwealth; that the eſtates of ſuch perſons as ſhall deſtroy their own lives ſhall deſcend or veſt as in caſe of natural death; and if any perſon ſhall be killed by caſualty, there ſhall be no forfeiture by reaſon thereof.

Sect. 20. That the citizens have right, in a peaceable manner, to aſſemble together for their common good, and to apply to thoſe inveſted with the powers of government, for redreſs of grievances or other proper purpoſes, by petition, addreſs or remonſtrance.

Sect. 21. That the right of the citizens to bear arms in defence of themſelves and the ſtate ſhall not be queſtioned.

Sect. 22. That no ſtanding army ſhall, in time of peace, be kept up without the conſent of the Legiſlature; and the military ſhall, in all caſes, and at all times, be in ſtrict ſubordination to the civil power.

Sect. 23. That no ſoldier ſhall, in time of peace, be quartered in any houſe without the conſent of the owner, nor, in time of war, but in a manner to be preſcribed by law.

Sect. 24. That the Legiſlature ſhall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary diſtinction, nor create any office, the appointment to which ſhall be for a longer term than during good behaviour.

Sect. 25. That emigration from the ſtate ſhall not be prohibited.

Sect. 26. To guard againſt tranſgreſſions of the high powers which we have delegated, WE DECLARE, That every thing in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and ſhall for ever remain inviolate.

SCHEDULE.

THAT no inconvenience may ariſe from the alterations and amendments in the Conſtitution of this Commonwealth, and in order to carry the ſame into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained,

1. THAT all laws of this Commonwealth, in force at the time of making the ſaid alterations and amendments in the ſaid Conſtitution, and not inconſiſtent therewith, and all rights, actions, proſecutions, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, ſhall continue as if the ſaid alterations and amendments had not been made.

2. That the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council ſhall continue to exerciſe the executive authority of this Commonwealth, as heretofore, until the third Tueſday of December next; but no intermediate vacancies in the Council ſhall be ſupplied by new elections.

3. That all officers in the appointment of the Executive Department ſhall continue in the Exerciſe of the duties of their reſpective offices until the firſt day of September one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one; unleſs their commiſſions ſhall ſooner expire by their own limitations, or the ſaid offices become vacant by death or reſignation; and no longer; unleſs re appointed and commiſſioned by the Governor; except that the Judges of the Supreme Court ſhall hold their offices for the terms in their commiſſions reſpectively expreſſed.

4. That juſtice ſhall be adminiſtered in the ſeveral counties of the ſtate, until the period aforeſaid, by the ſame Juſtices, in the ſame courts, and in the ſame manner as heretofore.

5. That no perſon now in commiſſion as ſheriff ſhall be eligible at the next election for a longer term than will, with the time, which he ſhall have ſerved in the ſaid office, complete the term of three years.

6. That until the firſt enumeration ſhall be made as directed in the fourth ſection of the firſt article of the Conſtitution eſtabliſhed by this Convention, the city of Philadelphia and the ſeveral counties ſhall be reſpectively entitled to elect the ſame number of Repreſentatives as is now preſcribed by law.

7. That the firſt Senate ſhall conſiſt of eighteen members, to be choſen in diſtricts formed as follows, *to wit*: The city of Philadelphia and the counties of Philadelphia and Delaware ſhall be a diſtrict, and elect three Senators: the county of Cheſter ſhall be a diſtrict, and ſhall elect one Senator: The county of Bucks ſhall be a diſtrict, and ſhall elect one Senator: The county of Montgomery ſhall be a diſtrict, and ſhall elect one Senator: The county of Northampton ſhall be a diſtrict, and ſhall elect one Senator: The counties of Lancaſter and York ſhall be a diſtrict, and ſhall elect three Senators: The counties of Berks and Dauphin ſhall be a diſtrict, and ſhall elect two Senators: The counties of Cumberland and Mifflin ſhall be a diſtrict, and ſhall elect one Senator: The counties of Northumberland, Luzerne and Huntingdon ſhall be a diſtrict, and ſhall elect one Senator: The counties of Bedford and Franklin ſhall be a diſtrict, and ſhall elect one Senator: The counties of Weſtmoreland and Allegany ſhall be a diſtrict, and ſhall elect one Senator: And the counties of Waſhington and Fayette ſhall be a diſtrict, and ſhall elect two Senators: which Senators ſhall ſerve until the firſt enumeration before mentioned ſhall be made, and the repreſentation in both Houſes of the Legiſlature ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law, and choſen as in the Conſtitution is directed. Any vacancies which ſhall happen in the Senate, within the ſaid time, ſhall be ſupplied as preſcribed in the nineteenth ſection of the firſt article.

Sect. 8. That the elections of Senators ſhall be conducted, and the returns thereof made to the Senate, in the ſame manner as is preſcribed by the election laws of the State for conducting and making return of the election of Repreſentatives. In thoſe diſtricts, which conſiſt of more than one county, the Judges of the diſtrict elections within each county, after having formed a return of the whole election within that county, in ſuch manner as is directed by law, ſhall ſend the ſame, by one or more of their number, to the place hereinafter mentioned, within the diſtrict of which ſuch county is a part, where the Judges ſo met ſhall compare and caſt up the ſeveral county returns, and execute, under their hands and ſeals, one general and true return for the whole diſtrict, *that is to ſay*, The Judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the city of Philadelphia and the counties of Philadelphia and Delaware ſhall meet in the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia; the Judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Lancaſter and York ſhall meet at the Court-houſe in the county of Lancaſter; the Judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Berks and Dauphin ſhall meet at Middletown in the county of Berks; the Judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Cumberland and Mifflin ſhall meet in Greenwood townſhip, county of Cumberland, at the houſe now occupied by David Miller; the Judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Northumberland, Luzerne and Huntingdon ſhall meet in the town of Sunbury; the Judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Bedford and Franklin ſhall meet at the houſe now occupied by John Dickey, in Air townſhip, Bedford county; the Judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Weſtmoreland and Allegany ſhall meet in Weſtmoreland county, at the Court-houſe in the town of Greenſborough; and the Judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Waſhington and Fayette ſhall meet at the Court-houſe in the town of Waſhington, in Waſhington county, on the third Tueſday in October reſpectively, for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

9. That the election of the Governor ſhall be conducted, in the ſeveral counties, in the manner preſcribed by the laws of this State for the election of Repreſentatives; and returns in each county ſhall be ſealed by the Judges of the elections and tranſmitted to the Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, as ſoon after the election as may be.

DONE in Convention the ſecond day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the fifteenth. IN TESTIMONY *whereof we have hereunto ſubſcribed our names,*

THOMAS MIFFLIN, *Preſident.*

James Wilſon,	Paul Groſcop,
Hilary Baker,	Baltzer Gehr,
William Lewis,	Samuel Sitgreaves,
Thomas M'Kean,	John Arndt,
George Gray,	Peter Rhoads,
William Robinſon, jun.	Joſeph Powell,
Robert Hare,	John Piper,
Enoch Edwards,	Charles Smith,
Samuel Ogden,	Simon Snyder,
Thomas Jenks,	William Findley,
John Barclay,	William Todd,
Abraham Stout,	Alexander Addiſon,
William Gibbons,	John Hoge,
Thomas Bull,	David Redick,
James Boyd,	James Roſs,
Edward Hand,	John Smilie,
Robert Coleman,	Albert Gallatin,
Sebaſtian Graff,	James M'Lene,
John Hubley,	George Matthews,
John Breckbill,	James Morris,
Henry Miller,	Lindſay Coates,
Henry Slegle,	Jonathan Shoemaker,
William Reed,	John Gloninger,
Benjamin Tyſon,	William Brown,
Benjamin Pedan,	Alexander Graydon,
Mathew Dill,	Timothy Pickering,
William Irvine,	Andrew Henderſon,
James Power,	John Gibſon,
Joſeph Heiſter,	Thomas Beal,
Chriſtian Lower,	John Sellers,
Abraham Lincoln,	Nathaniel Newlin.

Atteſt. Joſeph Redman, *Secretary.*
Jacob Shallus, *Aſſiſtant Secretary.*

THIS DAY is publiſhed, for the PROPRIETORS,

By WILLIAM YOUNG, Bookſeller,

The corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

The UNIVERSAL ASYLUM,
And COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

FOR AUGUST, 1790.

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN,

CONTAINING

PROSE.

THOUGHTS upon the amuſements and puniſhments which are proper for ſchools, by Dr. *Ruſh*; Petition in favour of a Negro; Letters to and from the King of Sweden, being an enquiry into the beſt means of preſerving a military ſpirit among a people, in times of public peace; Curious particulars in the natural hiſtory of the Ruricola, or Land Crab; A charge which ought to be delivered to the graduates in the arts, in all the colleges in the United States; Theatrical *Jeux d'eſprit*; Obſervations on the weather in the month of July, 1790; On the benevolent Affections; Extract from an *original* letter written by Dean Swift to Miſs Jane Waring; Oration in praiſe of deliberate Batchelors; On pompous language; Hiſtory of the American revolution, *(continued)*; On the cruelties perpetrated in ſettling newly-diſcovered countries; On good humour; On the affections ſubſiſting between parent and child; Humanity of a raven; Criticiſm on modern muſic, by Dr. Franklin; Account of an extraordinary voyage, performed by a part of the crew of the ſhip Bounty, in an open boat, on the vaſt Pacific ocean; Remarks on the manufacturing of maple-ſugar; A provincial anecdote.

IMPARTIAL REVIEW.

An Eulogium in honour of the late Dr. William Cullen, delivered before the College of Phyſicians of Philadelphia, by Benjamin Ruſh, M. D. Memoirs of the Bloomſgrove family, by Enos Hitchcock, D. D. The Contraſt, a comedy in five acts, written by a citizen of the United States.

COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

Apoſtrophe to the ſhade of the juſtly celebrated founder of Pennſylvania, by a lady; A new ſong, ſet to muſic.

THE CHRONICLE.

Intelligence; Appointments to offices, marriages, and deaths; Prices current, and courſe of exchange; Meteorological obſervations.

Ornamented with a favourite piece of muſic.

Philadelphia, 1ſt Sept. 1790.

To be Sold, for Want of Employ,

The Time of a ſtout healthy Negro Boy,

Thirteen years of age, and has about ten years to ſerve, has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, fit for town or country work.

Enquire of the Printers.

Cheſter County, September 4, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

On Tueſday, the 5th of October next, at the late dwelling-houſe of ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Eſq; at the Croſs Roads,

Three STOCKING FRAMES,

In excellent order; with a variety of other Articles too tedious to be inſerted. The Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES JOHNSTON,
JOHN M'DOWELL,
JAMES STRAWBRIDGE, } Executors.

‡

Notice to the Creditors of William Puſey, deceaſed.

ABOUT the middle of March laſt I made known to ſeveral of you my determination of adminiſtering to the eſtate of William Puſey; this I accompliſhed at Mr. Campbell's office the 29th of the ſame inſtant; and now think it neceſſary to inform you, that the books, and other papers, are kept from me by the widow, who, to elude the delivery thereof, has ſince (as I am informed from good authority) adminiſtered in the Delaware ſtate. Through a friend of her's I have been told four months ago, that ſhe would cite me to a Regiſter's court, to compel me to relinquiſh my adminiſtration. This, however, ſhe has not yet put in execution; ſhould it be done, I ſhall be adviſed by ſuch of ſaid Puſey's creditors in the city, as I can conveniently conſult on the occaſion. It cannot be thought that I was over anxious to enter on this adminiſtration, when it is conſidered that William Puſey had died upwards of three years and ſix months before I took this ſtep. WILLIAM GIBBONS.

Cheſter county, Auguſt 31ſt, 1790. I

Plymouth townſhip, Montgomery county, Auguſt 30, 1790.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

A ROBBERY committed this day, between the hours of three and four in the afternoon, by two fellows, who ruſhed out of the buſhes on the highway between Manatawney road and John Wentz's tavern on Skippack road; one of the villains was a tall ſlim Iriſhman, who ſpoke with the brogue, had on a dark blue coat, which was through on the elbows, marked with the ſmall-pox, black hair, tied behind; the other, a ſhort fellow, about 5 feet and an half high, with a light coloured ſhort cloth coat, light ribbed worſted ſtockings, with holes in the heels; they took a black leather pocket-book, with about £ 31 10 9 in paper currency, a five dollar bank note, and about twenty-one ſhillings and three-pence in quarter dollars and other ſmall ſilver, with ſeveral receipts and other papers of value. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid villains, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, by

§ REES BELL, Collector.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 8.

Thurſday laſt about two o'clock arrived in town from New-York, the Preſident of the United States----his lady and their ſuite. They were joined on their approach by a number of reſpectable citizens---the city troops of horſe, artillery, and companies of light infantry, who, on this occaſion, as well as others, all teſtified their affection for the BENEFACTOR OF MANKIND.

Every public demonſtration of joy was manifeſted;---the bells announced his welcome---a *feue de joye* was exhibited---and as he rode through town, to the City-Tavern, *age* bowed with reſpect, and *youth* repeated, in acclammations, the applauſes of the HERO of the Weſtern World.

At four o'clock he partook of a repaſt (provided by the Corporation at the City-Tavern) accompanied by the members of our Legiſlature and of the State Convention---by the Preſident and other Executive Officers of Pennſylvania, at which REASON, VALOUR and HOSPITALITY preſided.---After dinner the following toaſts were drank:

1. The United States.
2. The King and National Aſſembly of France.
3. Foreign Nations in alliance with the United States.
4. May the United States be as firm in its ſupport, as they were prompt in the eſtabliſhment of their Conſtitution.
5. The State of Pennſylvania, and ſucceſs to the new Form of Government.
6. The Friends of Liberty and Science in all nations.
7. The Memory of the deceaſed Patriots and Heroes of America.
8. The Daughters of America.
9. The Vice-Preſident of the United States.
10. The Marquis de la Fayette.
11. Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce.
12. Liberty and good Government to all nations.
13. OUR FRIEND, AND THE FRIEND OF MANKIND.

In the evening there was a brilliant diſplay of fire-works in Market-ſtreet.

Laſt Monday morning the Preſident of the United States proceeded on his journey to his ſeat in Virginia.

Laſt Saturday morning the members of the late General Aſſembly met at the State-houſe: But it ſeeming to be the general opinion that they could no longer act as a Legiſlative Body, the Speaker did not take the chair. Having placed Mr. Wynkoop in the chair they agreed to the following addreſs. The unanimous thanks of the meeting were then returned to the Hon. Richard Peters, their late Speaker, and an adjournment ſine die took place.

To the CITIZENS *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

IN the conſtitution, which received its public completion on the ſecond inſtant, it is eſtabliſhed that "The Legiſlative power of this commonwealth ſhall be veſted in a General Aſſembly, which ſhall conſiſt of a Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives."

No proviſion is made, in any part of it, for the temporary continuance of the legiſlative functions of the Houſe of Aſſembly: Hence it has been doubted whether our powers did not ceaſe with the adoption of the conſtitution; whether a Legiſlature conſiſting of a ſingle Houſe could bind the people by laws after the people had declared, that their laws ſhould be the act of two Houſes, with the ſanction, under certain regulations, of the Chief Executive Officer. We have conſidered that the power veſted in the late Convention, was neceſſarily ſuperior to ours though derived from the ſame ſource, at the ſame time. To them was intruſted the office of making a new plan of government, after an avowed experience of the inconveniencies of the former; to us, the taſk of common and neceſſary legiſlation while they were ſo employed. As they were not reſtrained in their appointment at any time at which the government they might form ſhould commence in its effect, it is obvious that they were no leſs maſters of this circumſtance, than of the different parts and principles of which the ſyſtem ſhould be compoſed.

To deny, therefore, the authority of the Convention to ſupercede the powers we poſſeſſed would be, to diſpute the authority of the people from whom we receive our powers, and to whom we are accountable for the exerciſe of them.

In this peculiar ſituation we have not relied altogether on our own judgment; we have conſulted with the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council (who are expreſly continued in office) with the Judges, and other reſpectable authorities in the profeſſion of the law.

We have found their opinions generally to coincide with ours.

We have alſo contemplated the impropriety of proceeding under an authority doubtful and perhaps extinguiſhed, at a conſiderable expence to the commonwealth, to enact laws which perhaps will not be enforced, and to direct meaſures which might only terminate in diſorder and diſobedience.

We have therefore thought it our duty to retire from the ſtation in which we were placed, although it is with regret that we leave much neceſſary buſineſs unfiniſhed.

We have alſo conſidered ourſelves under the obligation of informing you, to whom we hold ourſelves accountable for our public conduct, of the reaſons which have induced us to decline the further exerciſe of the truſt repoſed in us.

September 4th, 1790.

John M'Dowell,	William Rawle,
James Clemſon,	Francis Gurney,
John Hopkins,	Richard Peters,
Henry Dering,	Samuel Aſhmead,
James Cunningham,	Thomas Paul,
John Miller,	Thomas Britton,
Joſeph Read,	Elias Boys,
Jacob Smyſer,	Gerardus Wynkoop,
John Stewart,	John Chapman,
Thomas Lilley,	James Bryan,
William Godfrey,	Richard Thomas,
David Mitchell,	Richard Downing, jun.
John Ludwig,	Caleb Jarvis,
Thomas Clingen,	Peter Eaſer,
Nicholas Lutz,	Stephen Balliet,
Daniel Linebach,	Conrad Ihrie, jun.
Jonathan Hoge,	Alexander Wright,
Lawrence Seckel,	Anthony Lerch, jun.
Jacob Hiltzheimer,	John Moore,
John White,	John Baird,
James Barr,	Thomas Ryerſon,
James Marſhall,	John Gilcreeſt,
James Johnſton,	John Rea,
Jonathan Roberts,	Benjamin Markley,
James Vaux,	John Carſon,
James M'Creight,	Obadiah Gore,
David Stewart,	John Neville,
Hugh Lloyd,	Richard Riley.

The Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. have elected JAMES PEMBERTON, Eſq; Preſident, and Dr. WILLIAM ROGERS one of the Vice-Preſidents of that inſtitution; the office of Preſident being vacant in conſequence of the death of the venerable Dr. FRANKLIN.

At a reſpectable meeting of a number of the members of the late Convention and Aſſembly, held in this city a few days ago, it was agreed to vote for his Excellency ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, Eſquire, for Governor of the State, at the next election.

On Sunday, the 22d of Auguſt laſt, in the townſhip of Lower Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem, ſtate of New-Jerſey, died, ANDREW SINNICKSON, Eſquire, in the 72d year of his age. His remains were on the Tueſday following attended to the Church burying-ground, the place of his interment, by a large number of his relatives, friends and neighbours, where an excellent funeral diſcourſe, adapted to the ſolemn occaſion, was delivered by the Reverend Mr. Croes.

If rational religion, undefiled by bigotry or ſuperſtition, and which breathes univerſal benevolence and charity, is a worthy object of imitation, his life and death exhibited a conſpicuous example of it.---If a love of liberty and the rights of mankind are virtues to be prized and eſteemed, they were prominent features of his character, which the early and decided part he took in favour of the revolution rendered unequivocal. If a long life, ſpent in different difficult and exalted public ſtations, and diſcharged with ability and integrity, has any claim to gratitude and applauſe, the memory of his ſervices muſt excite thoſe ſentiments in the unprejudiced hearts of his acquaintance.---And if temperance, frugality, œconomy and plainneſs of manners are valuable and uſeful virtues in a republic, his life was a treaſure, and his death is a loſs to his country.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, September 4.

Intelligence received by the Grantham Packet, which arrived here on Thurſday in 49 days from Falmouth.

WARSAW, June 12.

The ſecond of this month the city of Liſſa was deſtroyed by fire. The whole, excepting twelve houſes, was ſwept away by the flames.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, June 27.

A deputation from the inhabitants of Avignon informed the Aſſembly that they had emancipated themſelves from the tyranny and ſuperſtition they had ſo long groaned under, and came to throw themſelves into the arms of France and be incorporated with its citizens.---The addreſs was received with great pleaſure.

The conduct of M. de Mirabeau was then the ſubject of deliberation---he was charged by the deputies of the city of Perpignan with a deſign to ſet the city by the ears.

M. de Mirabeau made his appeatance at the bar; and uſed his utmoſt endeavors to invalidate the charges againſt him: His deſence, though it diſproved ſome of the allegations, did not appear on the whole to be compleat---A deciſion was deferred.

June 29. The Aſſembly took the ſituation of the iſland of Tobago into conſideration, and ordered relief to the ſufferers by the late fire.

A ſhort decree was paſſed, on motion of Mr. Target, poſtponing the nomination of a Commander in Chief of the National Guard at Verſailles, till the decree for the organization of the National Guards is paſſed.

Several of the members delivered up their patents of nobility, and the reſpective inſigna of their orders and ranks.

LONDON, July 10.

The Marquis de la Fayette has lately performed an act, which has deſervedly acquired him much popularity. He made a motion in the Aſſembly, that the command of the national troops was too great a truſt to be entirely veſted in one perſon.---The motion was adopted by the Senate. The Marquis, therefore, ſo far from being appointed Grand Prevot, is not near ſo great a man as before. He now commands only a part of the national forces.

The Queen of Spain's party, which is much the ſtrongeſt, are determined, as is generally underſtood, on a war. The King's party ſee the neceſſity of arming, but wiſh to protract giving any anſwer to England.

The ſignal for war, it is ſuppoſed, will be given by the King of Pruſſia, and intelligence of his having commenced hoſtilities againſt Auſtria, is every hour expected.

The Prince loſt between eight and ten thouſand pounds at Aſcott races, the greateſt part of which was betted againſt Mr. Fox's Sea gull. The Prince is ſaid to have been ſo irritated againſt ſome of the jockeys for unfair play, as to have declared, he will never make another bet on Aſcott race ground.

The Ferret Sloop of War arrived at Falmouth from Gibraltar, on the 20th June ſaw 35 pendants flying in the harbour of Cadiz, of that number 18 ſhips were of the line.

Diſpatches have again been received from Lieut. Riou, of the Guardian, which put it beyond doubt that he had reached the Cape.

The Swedes are puſhing the war againſt the Ruſſians with great ardor---and have been generally ſucceſsful.

The demolition of the Baſtile coſt 200000 livres: The materials ſold have produced hardly 36000.

Agreeable to orders from the National Aſſemby, the Nunneries in France have been viſited and inſpected---and the reſult is, that the moſt humiliating remains of bigotry, ignorance and ſuperſtition are found to exiſt in thoſe receptacles.

A ſtrong democratic ſpirit has diſcovered itſelf in ſome late reſolutions paſſed by the Diet of Hungary---They have annihilated all diſtinction between their upper and lower Houſes of Aſſembly.

Frequent ſkirmiſhes take place between the Auſtrians and Patriots in the low countries-- in which great numbers are killed on both ſides: The poſts of the Patriots, according to a late ſurvey ordered by the Congreſs of the ſtates, are ſaid to be in excellent order.

A ſevere action has taken place between the Auſtrians and Turks; which terminated in the defeat of the latter. The Auſtrians were commanded by General Spleny: The Turks rallied ſeveral times, but were finally driven off the field---the Auſtrians loſt 28 officers.

Mr. Fitzherbert had his firſt audience of the King of Spain the 12th June: The ſame day he diſpatched a meſſenger to the Court of Great-Britain.

The King of Hungary has aſſembled an army of 150000 men on the frontiers of Pruſſia.

Accounts from Leghorn mention that the white and red cockade has been aſſumed by the people of that city---the churches broke open; great diſorders prevailed, and many lives were loſt; the tumult was appeaſed by the Governor's ſending off to the Court of Vienna a ſtatement of the demands of the people.

The Britiſh fleet was in port 7th July; on which day the Dutch ſquadron of 10 ſail, 8 of the line, arrived at St. Hellens under the command of Mon. le Chevalier de Kingſbergen.

The 17th June---nothing deciſive reſpecting Spain had tranſpired: Mr. Fitzherbert was then negociating at the Court of Madrid.

Extract of a letter from London, July 2.

"The greateſt number of new members will be returned for the next parliament that ever was known: This is occaſioned by the debates on the repeal of the Teſt Act. The eſtabliſhed Clergy have made the moſt extraordinary exertions to diſplace the friends to the repeal of that act.---Our fleet is yet in port.

From the Political Magazine for June 1790.

A pamphlet publiſhed in France, upon the preſent rupture, contains the following very reaſonable propoſition-----"That neither Spain by the Pope's bull---nor England by the right of prior diſcovery, has obtained any ſovereignty at Nootka Sound.

"The property of the diſtrict, ſays the writer, is in the inhabitants---and their permiſſion to the Engliſh to ſettle, conſtitutes a claim, againſt which Spain has nothing to offer."

No exception being made from the Prince of the blood to the Abbe, in the Decree of the National Aſſembly which aboliſhes all Titles----the Duke of Orleans is now *M. Bourbon*, and the French Ambaſſador is no longer Count, but *M. Luzerne*.

It would be an immenſe ſaving of time, paper, ink, &c. &c. to aboliſh titles, diſtinctions, forms, etiquette, levees, drawing rooms, balls, courts, parties, &c. &c. in Great-Britain: Theſe form the great volume of contents to all the newſpaper publications, and from which ſcarcely one important idea is ever gleaned.

The late grand Viſir Haſſan Pacha is ſucceeded by the Governor of Windin, who has already diſcovered a pacific diſpoſition.

Mrs. *Macauley Graham* intends to write the life of Dr. FRANKLIN.

Copy of a letter ſent by M. de St. Prieſt, to M. Cherrin, Chief Genealogiſt of the Crown of France.

Paris, June 4, 1790.

"The King has enjoined me, Sir, to inform you that His Majeſty does not intend you ſhall receive any longer the genealogical titles uſually remitted to you, by thoſe who aſpire to be preſented to him: You will conform to His Majeſty's order.

(Signed) ST. PRIEST."

This ſhort note will make an epoch in the monarchy of France: His Majeſty by this, gives another proof of his approbation of the principles of the New Conſtitution.

BOSTON, Auguſt 28.

The military preparations making in Spain, evince, that the Engliſh will not find it ſo eaſy a taſk as they imagine to make the Spaniſh Monarch "*concede.*" However deſirous they may be of ſingering the *Caroluſſes of Spain*, it is pretty certain that Charles the IVth will urge, what the Spaniſh artillery bear on their muzzles, "*Ultima ratio Regum,*" rather than ſubmit to any degrading terms of accommodation.

To the Electors *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE this opportunity to inform you, that I purpoſe offering myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the enſuing Election, to be put on the Return with the preſent Sheriff, *James Aſh*, Eſquire: I therefore ſolicit your Votes and Intereſt, the favor of which ſhall be remembered and acknowledged,

By your friend and humble Servant,
JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1790.

To the Electors *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the Favors received from you as a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff at the laſt Election, I am induced to ſolicit your Votes and Intereſt to place me on the Return with the preſent Officer at the enſuing Election, which will be gratefully acknowledged, by

Your Friend and humble Servant,
Southwark, Aug. 17, 1790. JONATHAN PENROSE.

To the Freeholders *and others* Electors *for the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER returning you my ſincereſt thanks for the favor done me at the laſt election, in placing me upon the return for the Coroner's Office, I would ſolicit a continuance of your ſuffrages at the enſuing election in electing me to the ſaid office, which favor, if I ſhould be ſo happy as to obtain, ſhall be acknowledged with gratitude and ever held in grateful remembrance

By the Public's Friend,
¶ PETER JODON.

To the Freeholders *and other* Electors *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE friendſhip you ſhewed me the laſt General Election, emboldens me to ſolicit your votes at the enſuing one, for the office of Coroner, which, if obtained, ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by, GENTLEMEN,

Your moſt obedient,
And humble ſervant,
Philadelphia, Aug. 28, 1790. JAMES PICKERING.

Dancing School.

MR. *M'Dougall* preſents his compliments to his former employers and the public in general, and informs them he will open his ſchool, at his ſchool room, in Carter's alley, about the middle of the preſent month.

September 3, 1790.

To be SOLD, at Private Sale.

Agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of SAMUEL SILVER, deceaſed,

A PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Pileſgrove, county of Salem and ſtate of New-Jerſey, bounding on Oldman's Creek, and joining to lands of George Colſton, Joſeph Pimm, and others; containing 133 acres, more or leſs, about 80 of which is arable land, 16 or 17 of meadow, the remainder woodland well timbered; there are on ſaid place a new frame dwelling-houſe, three rooms on a floor, with a cellar under it, a frame kitchen, a good well at the door, a log barn and ſtables, a waggon-houſe, and other out houſes, an apple orchard; the ſoil is fertile and good for grain or graſs. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Manington townſhip, county aforeſaid. SETH SILVER, Executor.

Eighth Month 30th, 1790. †

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

AN adjourned Meeting of the Hibernian Society, for the Relief of Iriſh Emigrants, will be held at Mr. PATRICK BYRNE'S Tavern, on MONDAY next, the 13th inſtant, at 6 o'Clock in the Evening.

MATHEW CAREY, *Secretary.*

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, did, on the 26th day of June, 1786, give a Bond to a certain *Samuel Burmon*, for the ſum of £140, payable in two years and ſix months after date: This is therefore to warn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment of ſaid Bond, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, by reaſon of frauds in the articles and damages ſuſtained, for which the ſaid Bond was given. †

May 27, 1790. 1y. SAMUEL DOLLESS.

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOSEPH SWABEY, late of Salem, in Salem county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, to render in their accounts, properly atteſted, before the expiration of ſix months; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are required to make immediate payment, to JONATHAN GIBBS or THOMAS CLEMENT, in Salem, or SAMUEL WILCOX, in Philadelphia, Adminiſtrators. wtf

Philadelphia, April 9, 1790.

Just Published, and now Selling,

At W. and D. HALL's Book-store,

IN MARKET-STREET,

The Book of COMMON PRAYER,

and Administration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Use of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the Seventh Day of August, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HALL, *of the said District, hath deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:*——"*The Book of Common Prayer, "and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Cere-"monies of the Church, according to the Use of the Protestant Epis-"copal Church in the United States of America: together with the "Psalter, or Psalms of David.*"——*In Conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States of America, entituled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned.*"

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.*

To the MERCHANTS *and* TRADERS

IN PHILADELPHIA.

To be Sold, or Bartered for Goods,

THE moiety or half part of a tract of 1017 acres and 83 perches of LAND, situate on the heads of Schuylkill river, in Brunswick township, Berks county, adjoining a tract of land late of Francis Parvin, jun. now Samuel Pleasant's land, now or formerly vacant, a tract of land late Benjamin Lightfoot and Francis Parvin's heirs, and land now or formerly vacant, which hath been taken up a number of years on account of the richness of the soil, and great quantity of all sorts of timber, especially the abundance of pine trees useful for boards and shingles, which occasions it to increase in value, by having the conveniency to convey them down Schuylkill to market, besides the great body of coal mine said to be thereon. Any person inclining to purchase, by applying to the Printers hereof, may see the draught, and be informed of the terms, &c. ¶ 4w

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To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

On the 9th day of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

A SMALL PLANTATION, situate in Plymouth township, Montgomery county, containing 55 acres and 8 perches. There are on said plantation, two log dwelling-houses, a stone smith's shop, barn and spring house, two bearing apple orchards, a sufficient quantity of watered meadow, and 8 or 10 acres of woodland; the remainder cleared. Late the property of Frederick Martteller, and to be sold for the benefit of his creditors. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms on the day of sale, where due attendance will be given and the conditions made known, by

August 28, 1790. JOHN RICHARD, and JESSE TRUMP. } Assignees.

To be SOLD, by Private Sale,

THAT healthy and pleasant situated FARM where Thomas Butcher, deceased, lived, in Burlington county, containing about 193 acres, whereon is a commodious two story frame dwelling-house well finished, with a new two story frame kitchen adjoining the same, a good barn and stables, crib and waggon house, and a large orchard of valuable fruit trees; about 35 acres of the above is woodland, 40 acres of meadow, and more may be made, and supplied with a constant stream of water running through the greatest part of the same; the remainder pasture and excellent tillable land. The whole will be sold together, or in separate lots, as may best suit the purchaser. The situation of this place is but a short mile from the village of Mount-Holly, where is a Church and Friends Meeting-house, Mill and Market, and a convenient water carriage by vessels to Philadelphia, the last of which is distant about 20 miles. The terms of payment will be made easy, and a good title to the purchaser. Any person inclining to view the premises may see the same, by applying to Sarah Butcher, living thereon, where the terms may be made known, and also by applying to Joseph Ridgway, near Mount-Holly, or Joseph Morgan, jun. on the river Delaware.

Eighth Month 7, 1790. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

THAT large and commodious dwelling-house, bake-house, granaries, &c. situated in Union, near Front-street, being part of the estate of Philip Moser, deceased, now in the tenure of Mr. Joseph Ashbridge; the lot is 57 feet front on Union-street, and in depth 53 feet four inches, on which is erected a three story brick house, 27 feet front, with bake-house, store, granaries and wood-house, the whole in good repair. The lot has the privilege of a four feet alley on the east; in point of situation, and convenience for carrying on the baking business extensively, there are few (if any) in the city equal to it.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

One-third of the whole purchase money to remain on interest during the natural life of Sophia Poulas (late Moser;) 600 pounds to be paid on executing the deeds; 200 pounds on the first day of January, 1793; 200 on the first day of January, 1795, and the remainder on the first day of January, 1797.

A title and possession will be given, on the payment of the first sum of 600 pounds, giving sufficient security for the remaining sums, by SOPHIA POULAS, Executrix.

¶ 6w PHILIP BOEHM, Executor.

JOHN INGLE,

In Front near Arch-street, next door to *J. C. & S. W. Fisher's*,

Hath imported in the Ceres, from Liverpool,

A good assortment of Broadcloths;

Elastic ditto;

Twill'd and plain Coatings and Duffils.

Which he will sell at a low advance, by the *Bale* or *Piece*. tf.

Imported, and to be Sold by

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

In Front-street, at the corner of Chesnut-street,

WATCHES of various prices; japanned clock faces assorted, from 11 to 14 inches; also clock and watch tools; files; and materials of every kind.

Workmen may be constantly supplied on reasonable terms.

All kinds of clock and watch work done as usual. ‡

At a very small advance on prime cost, for CASH,

JOHN DRINKER,

At his dwelling on the west side of Front-street, between Market and Arch-streets, HAS FOR SALE,

A variety of MERCHANDIZE,

Imported from Manchester, London and Birmingham, part whereof just arrived in the Ceres; and an additional supply expected in the course of the season, viz.

WELCH flannels and plains, white, red, blue, green and cloth coloured,
Boys and mens yarn hose,
Mens and womens worsted and brown thread ditto,
Double milled drab broad cloths,
Camblets, durants and Joans spinnings,
Superfine broad pink and crimson callimancoes,
Worsted and hair plushes,
Printed velveretts,
Black, olive and other coloured velveretts and velveteens,
Figured honey-comb and Elliot cords,
Plain and figured fine cotton thicksetts,
Queen's cord, royal ribs and pillow beavers,
Fustians, jeans and jeanetts,
Sattinets, lastings & florentines,
Striped ticking and bed bunts,
Flanders ticks, and fine white Russia drilling,
White buckrams, Irish linens, checks, clear lawns, plain and spotted muslins,
Blossom coloured peeling,
Black mode, paduasoy and ell wide persian,
Fine printed linen handkerchiefs and callicoes,
Common check handkerchiefs, and cotton romalls,
White muslin, kenting, silk & muslin & silk handkerchiefs,
White castor hats, plain and green bottomed,
Bindings, ribbons and ferrits,
Sewing silk and scarf-twist,
Covered & death-head buttons,
Brown & coloured, white Scots and stitching threads,
Tapes, bobbins and gartering,
Ivory and other combs,
Paste-board and writing-paper,
Hair fishing lines fitted with hooks and floats,
4, 4½, 5 lb. and other pins,
White-chapel, blue point and common sewing and darning needles,
Thimbles, scissars, sheers, spectacles, sleeve links,
Steel tobacco boxes, brass ink stands,
Shoe, knee and stock buckles,
Genuine Duncomb's and other metal buttons,
Pewter table spoons,
Iron candlesticks,
Shovels and tongs,
Knives and forks,
Childrens knives & barlow penknives,
Common & fine concave razors,
Pocket looking-glasses, brass scales and weights in setts,
Plated spurs, bag locks, saddlers buckles, bridle bitts, stirrups, girth web, silvered & plated staples and plates,
Shoe hammers, knives, nippers, pincers, tacks & awl-blades,
Handsaw, millsaw & other files,
Tenant saws, gimblets, chest and other locks,
Patent sauce-pans, polished waggon boxes, &c.

Also the following articles of Country or Home Castings, viz.

FAN-COGS or wallowers for Dutch fans,
Polished waggon-boxes,
Sash-weights,
Ovens, bake-plates, tea-kettles,
Pots, kettles, skillets, spiders.

August 22, 1790.

RAN away, on the 18th instant, from the subscriber, living in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, an Irish servant man, named David Moles, but answers best to his surname; he has been six years in the country, is about five feet six inches high, swarthy complexion, black hair, down look, and has the scurvy or ring-worm on the back part of his neck and shoulders, is very fond of strong liquor, and very quarrelsome when intoxicated; had on, when he went away, a flax and tow shirt, new fustian trowsers of an olive colour, home-made jean vest, new shoes without buckles, and a half-worn slouch hat. He was seen going towards Lancaster on the 20th instant. Whoever secures said servant in goal, so as his master may get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by ¶ DAVID WILSON.

RAN away, in the night of the 23d of August, from the subscriber, living in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, a Mulatto Girl, named Kate, about 21 years of age; had on, and took with her, an old black bonnet, a long gown striped red, blue and white, two short ditto striped blue, copperas and white, a red petticoat, a lincey ditto striped blue, red and white, a large white shawl, also Russia sheeting for two shifts, one part made up, the other not made.

It is supposed she went off with a black man, named Charles, who served his time with Dr. Vanleer, and stole and took with him a jean coattee, and a pair of overhalls and jacket, with small white metal buttons.

Whoever will secure said girl in any gaol, or bring her home to her master, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JOHN WILSON.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable FARM, the property of Stephen Carpenter, late of Oxford township, Philadelphia county, deceased; containing 200 acres, with a good stone dwelling, kitchen and cellars, a well near the door, a stone barn and spring-house, a good stone quarry; 20 acres of meadow and more may be made and watered, as two streams run through the place, one whereof affords a mill seat; about 25 acres of woodland, a good orchard of apple and other fruit trees. It is seven miles from the city of Philadelphia, and one mile and an half from a public landing on the river Delaware. For terms of sale, apply to

ISAIAH WORRELL, and JOHN SHALLCROSS. } Executors.

N. B. All persons having any demands against the estate of Stephen Carpenter, deceased, are requested to render the same, properly attested; and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to the Executors. ¶ 3tw & eotf.

Philadelphia, August 25, 1790.

A PERSON who has been used to business, is active and industrious, would wish to engage himself as an assistant with some gentleman in trade, in a store, &c. either in town or in the country, but would prefer the latter. He would like to enter into co-partnership with a person established in the liquor or grocery trade, who may have occasion for such a person, where a close attention, and a small capitol is required. He is acquainted with Agriculture and the management of Cattle, would have no objection to take on him the care of a Grazing Farm, or to enter into co-partnership with a person who has a Farm stocked, and to whom it may not be convenient to attend it himself. He is possessed of property, but cannot at present command any considerable sum. Any gentleman whom this may suit, will please to leave a line directed for A. B. with the Printers hereof, and he will wait on them. ¶

THE public examination of Candidates for degrees in the ARTS in Dickinson College, in the borough of Carlisle, will be held on the 6th of September, and the COMMENCEMENT on the 5th of October following, at which times the Trustees are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

THOMAS DUNCAN, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

To the Electors *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING experienced your favours the two last General Elections, by voting me to the Office of Sheriff; I again solicit a continuance of your interest at the next General Election.

Which will add to the obligation of, Gentlemen,

Your much obliged friend, and humble servant,

Philad. August 24, 1790. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

To the Electors *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honour you did me at the last General Election, in placing me on the return with the present Sheriff, induces me to solicit a continuance of your votes and interest at the ensuing election, to place me again on the return with the present Officer, which favour will be gratefully acknowledged by

GENTLEMEN,

Your humble Servant,

August 19, 1790. WILLIAM WILL.

Charles Young,

Notary Public, Conveyancer and Broker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Office from Second-street, to the corner of Chesnut and Third-streets, nearly opposite to the Bank, where all kinds of *Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Letters of Attorney, Charter Parties, Protests, Agreements*, and every other Instrument of Writing, are well and faithfully executed and at the most reasonable Rates.

Every Species of *Public Securities, Bills of Exchange, Bank Stock, Paper Money*, &c. &c. Bought and Sold, *Notes Discounted, Money procured on Loan*, &c.

On an extensive and much improved Plan, he means to continue his Office, for the Registry, Sale, and Mortgage of Real Estates: all persons disposed to Buy, Sell or Mortgage, may have their Interest registered in Books for the purpose, FREE OF EXPENCE (as no Emolument whatever is expected, save what may arise from the Writings drawn, where Sales or Bargains are effected) and their Names, Price, Terms, &c. (where necessary, or required) inserted in private Characters, known only to the Subscriber. For the Accommodation of the Public, and *also free of every Charge*, Books will be kept to record all Houses that may be Let, Farms, &c. to Rent, and all Sheriffs' and other Public Sales of Real Estates, with Time and Place, which may at all times be viewed.

He continues to prosecute the Business of a Bankrupts' Solicitor; to arrange and state Accounts for Referrees, Arbitrators, and others, and generally all Business as an Accomptant or Scrivener, that may be brought to his Office.

§ CHARLES YOUNG.

THIS is to certify, that my wife Mary Schamp has eloped from my bed and board unknown to me, and has taken all my children with her, namely, Peter, Anne, John, Henry and Sarah, without any just cause or provocation. These are therefore to forwarn all persons from trusting or harbouring of her, or any of them upon my account, as I am fully determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the day of the date hereof. But let her return home with what she took away, in a short time, or a few days. GEORGE N. SCHAMP.

Somerset county, Hillsborough township,

State of New-Jersey, June 30, 1790. ‡

Springfield township, Bucks county, August 7, 1790.

WHEREAS I the subscriber, did sometime about the month of May, in the year 1776, execute a bond to JOHN APPLE, of Upper Saucon township, in Northampton county, for the sum of 75 l. payable in one year, or six months after the date, with lawful interest for the same. I do hereby forwarn any person from taking an assignment on said bond, as I expect I have fully paid it off, and am therefore determined not to pay it again, unless compelled by law.

‡ PHILLIP BARRON.

Reading, Berks county, August 17, 1790.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen out of the pasture of HENRY SENGER, living in the Borough of Reading, on Wednesday, the 14th of July last, a bay COLT, 2 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural trotter, has a long tail, a white ring on his right hind foot and some white hairs on the same, a knee cecasioned by cutting, and has no brand mark. Whoever takes up said COLT, and brings him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, if within 60 miles, if above, proportionally per mile, paid by † HENRY SENGER.

WAS STOLEN on the night of the 5th instant, from the pasture of the subscriber, living in Plumsted township, Bucks county, a bright bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, seven years old, a natural trotter, and carries long tail. Whoever brings said horse to the subscriber, shall have SIX DOLLARS reward, or for the horse and thief, on conviction, SIXTEEN DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by

August 6, 1790. § JOHN RODROCK.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, (but supposed to be the latter) from the Plantation of the subscriber, in Thornbury township, Delaware county, in the state of Pennsylvania, on the night of the fourth instant, a brown MARE, near 14 and a half hands high, neither brand or ear-mark, a small star in her forehead, one hind foot white, and the inside of the other about two inches above the hoof, a remarkable white seam on the hind part of one of her fore legs between her knee and fetlock, supposed to be occasioned by a rope, a white spot on the near side of her neck, about the size of a large chesnut, and has several saddle marks, paces under the saddle, but trots out of hand. Whoever takes up and secures said Mare, so that the owner may have her again, shall have a reward of FOUR DOLLARS, with reasonable charges if brought home, and the further sum of FOUR DOLLARS for securing the thief, to be paid on his being prosecuted to conviction. ‡ THOMAS HALL.

Chester, August 17, 1790.

WAS committed to the goal of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, a Negroe man as a runaway slave, calls himself BILL ATKINSON, says he belongs to a certain Mr. COOKE, of the state of Maryland, who is desired to pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for the same.

† NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

Chesnut-Hill, August 6, 1790.

WAS taken up trespassing on the inclosure of the subscriber, on Wednesday, the 4th instant, a black and white pied COW, without brand or ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

§ GEORGE HOCKER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER, 1790. THE NUMB. 3146.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1790.

Messrs. HALL & SELLERS.

By giving the following copy of a letter, which has been sent to the friends of the subscribers in all the counties in the state, a place in your paper, you will oblige many of your CUSTOMERS.

Philadelphia, September 6, 1790.

GENTLEMEN,

PERMIT us to congratulate you upon the establishment of a constitution in Pennsylvania, which promises security to life, liberty and property, and which has already restored harmony to our long distracted State.

Under this excellent form of government, the Citizens of Pennsylvania may become a respectable and happy people.

But to render these prospects of happiness and national prosperity REAL, it will be necessary that the government should be administered by wise and good men. It is more especially necessary, that the important station of Governor should be filled by a man of suitable character, and that he should possess talents and knowledge, far beyond what were required in the first Magistrate of the State by our late Constitution.

Influenced by that friendly and agreeable connection which we have long had with you as Fellow-Citizens, we have taken the liberty to inform you, that a respectable meeting of the Members of the late Convention and Assembly, collected from every part of the State, have agreed to support with their votes, at the next election, our worthy fellow citizen ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, for the station of GOVERNOR.

This Gentleman's character cannot be unknown to you.——He early applied the knowledge and experience he had acquired in a former war to the service of the United States, and fought the battles of our country in nearly every State in the Union.——His eminent abilities have rendered him as conspicuous in Peace, as his military talents and knowledge rendered him useful in War.——He has filled some of the highest stations in the United States with dignity and reputation.——Nature seems to have formed him for public life.——His amiable manners—his strict integrity—his comprehensive mind and extensive knowledge—his steady patriotism—and his decisive and independent judgment in public affairs—all conspire to qualify him, in an eminent degree, to discharge the duties assigned to the office of Governor by our new Constitution.

Added to these useful qualities, we beg leave to mention one fortunate circumstance in his character—he possesses the confidence of the PRESIDENT of the United States, and of course will not fail to use it for the important purpose of maintaining a constant harmony between the State of Pennsylvania and the Executive Power of the National Government.

The State of Pennsylvania possesses immense resources for wealth, power and happiness. It becomes us, therefore, if we wish to maintain the character of a wise and enlightened people, to avail ourselves of those great resources, by conferring the FIRST office of the State upon a man, who will use it as the means of drawing them forth, and directing them to the above important objects.

We request your strenuous support of the ticket which will carry General ST. CLAIR's name, at the ensuing election, and we pledge ourselves to concur with you with our utmost diligence and zeal.

We are, GENTLEMEN,
With the greatest respect,
Your Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

ROBERT MORRIS,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,
JAMES WILSON,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
GEORGE LATIMER,
BENJAMIN RUSH,
WILLIAM LEWIS,
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
GEORGE CLYMER.

Chester County, September 4, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

On Tuesday, the 5th of October next, at the late dwelling-house of ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Esq; at the Cross Roads,

Three STOCKING FRAMES,

In excellent order; with a variety of other Articles too tedious to be inserted. The Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES JOHNSTON,
JOHN M'DOWELL,
JAMES STRAWBRIDGE, } Executors.

‡

Just Published, and now Selling,
At W. and D. HALL's Book-store,
IN MARKET-STREET,

The Book of COMMON PRAYER,

and Administration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Use of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the Seventh Day of August, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HALL, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:——"The Book of Common Prayer, "and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Cere"monies of the Church, according to the Use of the Protestant Epis"copal Church in the United States of America: together with the "Psalter, or Psalms of David."——In Conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States of America, entituled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.*

THIS DAY is published, for the PROPRIETORS,
By WILLIAM YOUNG, Bookseller,
The corner of Second and Chesnut-streets,

The UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, And COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

FOR AUGUST, 1790.
BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.
CONTAINING

PROSE.

THOUGHTS upon the amusements and punishments which are proper for schools, by Dr. *Rush*; Petition in favour of a Negro; Letters to and from the King of Sweden, being an enquiry into the best means of preserving a military spirit among a people, in times of public peace; Curious particulars in the natural history of the Ruricola, or Land Crab; A charge which ought to be delivered to the graduates in the arts, in all the colleges in the United States; Theatrical *Jeux d'esprit*; Observations on the weather in the month of July, 1790; On the benevolent Affections; Extract from an *original* letter written by Dean Swift to Miss Jane Waring; Oration in praise of deliberate Batchelors; On pompous language; History of the American revolution, *(continued)*; On the cruelties perpetrated in settling newly-discovered countries; On good humour; On the affections subsisting between parent and child; Humanity of a raven; Criticism on modern music, by Dr. Franklin; Account of an extraordinary voyage, performed by a part of the crew of the ship Bounty, in an open boat, on the vast Pacific ocean; Remarks on the manufacturing of maple-sugar; A providential anecdote.

IMPARTIAL REVIEW.

An Eulogium in honour of the late Dr. William Cullen, delivered before the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, by Benjamin Rush, M. D. Memoirs of the Bloomsgrove family, by Enos Hitchcock, D. D. The Contrast, a comedy in five acts, written by a citizen of the United States.

COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

Apostrophe to the shade of the justly celebrated founder of Pennsylvania, by a lady; A new song, set to music.

THE CHRONICLE.

Intelligence; Appointments to offices, marriages, and deaths; Prices current, and course of exchange; Meteorological observations.

Ornamented with a favourite piece of music.

Philadelphia, 1st Sept. 1790.

Plymouth township, Montgomery county, August 30, 1790.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

A ROBBERY committed this day, between the hours of three and four in the afternoon, by two fellows, who rushed out of the bushes on the highway between Manatawney road and John Wentz's tavern on Skippack road; one of the villains was a tall slim Irishman, who spoke with the brogue, had on a dark blue coat, which was through on the elbows, marked with the small-pox, black hair, tied behind; the other, a short fellow, about 5 feet and an half high, with a light coloured short cloth coat, light ribbed worsted stockings, with holes in the heels; they took a black leather pocket book, with about £ 31 10 9 in paper currency, a five dollar bank note, and about twenty-one shillings and three-pence in quarter dollars and other small silver, with several receipts and other papers of value. Whoever takes up and secures the said villains, so that they may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, by

§ REES BELL, Collector.

To be SOLD, at Private Sale.

Agreeable to the last Will and Testament of SAMUEL SILVER, deceased,

A PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, situate in the township of Pilesgrove, county of Salem and state of New-Jersey, bounding on Oldman's Creek, and joining to lands of George Colston, Joseph Pimm, and others; containing 133 acres, more or less, about 80 of which is arable land, 16 or 17 of meadow, the remainder woodland well timbered; there are on said place a new frame dwelling-house, three rooms on a floor, with a cellar under it, a frame kitchen, a good well at the door, a log barn and stables, a waggon-house, and other out-houses, an apple orchard; the soil is fertile and good for grain or grass. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, in Manington township, county aforesaid. SETH SILVER, Executor.

Eighth Month 30th, 1790. †

To be Sold, for Want of Employ,

The Time of a stout healthy Negro Boy,

Thirteen years of age, and has about ten years to serve, has had the small-pox and measles, fit for town or country work.

Enquire of the Printers.

To the Electors *of the City and County* of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING experienced your favours the two last General Elections, by voting me to the Office of Sheriff: I again solicit a continuance of your interest at the next General Election.

Which will add to the obligation of, Gentlemen,
Your much obliged friend, and humble servant,

Philad. August 24, 1790. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

To the Electors *of the City and County* of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the Favors received from you as a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff at the last Election, I am induced to solicit your Votes and Interest to place me on the Return with the present Officer at the ensuing Election, which will be gratefully acknowledged, by

Your Friend and humble Servant,

Southwark, Aug. 17, 1790. JONATHAN PENROSE.

To the Electors *of the City and County* of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE this opportunity to inform you, that I purpose offering myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the ensuing Election, to be put on the Return with the present Sheriff, *James Ash*, Esquire: I therefore solicit your Votes and Interest, the favor of which shall be remembered and acknowledged,

By your friend and humble Servant,
JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1790.

To the Electors *of the City and County* of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honour you did me at the last General Election, in placing me on the return with the present Sheriff, induces me to solicit a continuance of your votes and interest at the ensuing election, to place me again on the return with the present Officer, which favour will be gratefully acknowledged by

GENTLEMEN,
Your humble Servant,

August 19, 1790. WILLIAM WILL.

To the Freeholders *and others* Electors *for the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER returning you my sincerest thanks for the favor done me at the last election, in placing me upon the return for the Coroner's Office, I would solicit a continuance of your suffrages at the ensuing election in electing me to the said office, which favor, if I should be so happy as to obtain, shall be acknowledged with gratitude [illegible]

By the Public's Friend,
¶ PETER JODON.

To the Freeholders *and other* Electors *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE friendship you shewed me the last General Election, emboldens me to solicit your votes at the ensuing one, for the office of Coroner, which shall be gratefully acknowledged by,

GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient,
And humble servant,

Philadelphia, Aug. 28, 1790. JAMES PICKERING.

Dancing School.

MR. *M'Dougall* presents his compliments to his former employers and the public in general, and informs them he will open his school, at his school room, in Carter's alley, about the middle of the present month.

September 3, 1790.

Notice to the Creditors of William Pusey, deceased.

ABOUT the middle of March last I made known to several of you my determination of administering to the estate of William Pusey; this I accomplished at Mr. Campbell's office the 29th of the same instant; and now think it necessary to inform you, that the books, and other papers, are kept from me by the widow, who, to elude the delivery thereof, has since (as I am informed from good authority) administered in the Delaware state. Through a friend of her's I have been told four months ago, that she would cite me to a Register's court, to compel me to relinquish my administration. This, however, she has not yet put in execution; should it be done, I shall be advised by such of said Pusey's creditors in the city, as I can conveniently consult on the occasion. It cannot be thought that I was over anxious to enter on this administration, when it is considered that William Pusey had died upwards of three years and six months before I took this step. WILLIAM GIBBONS.

Chester county, August 31st, 1790. ‡

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who have any demands against the estate of JOSEPH SWAREY, late of Salem, in Salem county, state of New-Jersey, deceased, to render in their accounts, properly attested, before the expiration of six months; and all those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, to JONATHAN GIBBS or THOMAS CLEMENT, in Salem, or SAMUEL WILCOX, in Philadelphia, Administrators.

wtf

Philadelphia, April 9, 1790.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, did, on the 26th day of June, 1786, give a Bond to a certain *Samuel Burton*, for the sum of £ 140, payable in two years and six months after date: This is therefore to warn all persons against taking an assignment of said Bond, as I am determined not to pay the same, by reason of frauds in the articles and damages sustained, for which the said Bond was given. ‡

May 27, 1790. 1y. SAMUEL DOLLESS.

LONDON, *July* 13.

Torbay, July 9.

Sailed this morning, the Southampton and Minerva frigates, in queſt of two Spaniſh frigates cruiſing off Scilly, one of which fired upon the Expedition cutter, lately come into Falmouth.

The above veſſels are the primeſt veſſels in the Britiſh navy, and in the event of their coming up with the Dons, a reaſonable reparation of the injury offered to our flag may be expected.

The Spaniards for ſeveral months paſt have been pouring troops into all their Weſt India iſlands.

A large fleet of Spaniſh ſhips has been ſeen lately ſteering their courſe for Hiſpaniola.

The Spaniſh fleet is reported to be well manned, and in much greater force than was at firſt ſuſpected.

Four Hanoverian regiments are deſtined for Gibraltar, to join and aſſiſt the defence of that garriſon. Of courſe every thing wears each day a greater ſemblance of hoſtility.

The Congreſs, for a general pacification on the continent, is confidently ſaid to be ſuddenly broken up; and the miniſter of the King of Pruſſia has returned to his court *re infecta*. Should this be true, which we are warranted at preſent to believe, the treaty about Nootka Sound will of courſe go to the ground, and a general war be inevitable.

It is likewiſe ſaid, that in conſequence of affairs taking this turn, ſix regiments of Heſſians and Hanoverians are taken up for the ſervice of Great-Britain.

Spain is likely to have more enemies than Great Britain to cope with; a ſtorm is gathering in the Weſtern Hemiſphere, that threatens, if not the annihilation, at leaſt the diſmemberment of her American dominions. By a gentleman juſt arrived from Pennſylvania, we learn, that the provincial ſettlers on the eaſtern banks of the great river Miſſiſippi, having ſome time ago made ſerious and ſpirited complaints to Congreſs, that the navigation of the river was, by the Spaniſh government of Weſt-Florida, for a time interrupted, and at laſt wholly ſtopped, remonſtrances had been made to the Court of Madrid, but with ſo little effect, that a hoſtile reſcript had been delivered to the Spaniſh Miniſter, who, inſtead of an anſwer, had directed the Ambaſſador to Congreſs to quit his reſidence without taking leave, and that things remained at Philadelphia in that ſtate when the veſſel ſailed.

It is probable that if a war breaks out between the American ſtates and Spain, the province of Mexico will be the firſt object of the American forces.

July 17. Upwards of ſix thouſand men are ſuppoſed to have been within theſe few days impreſſed into his Majeſty's royal navy; the grand fleet ſtill remaining at Torbay, the ſeamen it is expected, will be immediately put on board the different ſhips previous to their ſailing. A completer Britiſh fleet never ſailed from the Engliſh channel to meet it moſt powerful enemies.

Admiral Kinſbergen is the perſon who commanded the Dutch fleet that engaged Admiral Hyde Parker off the Dogger Bank, during the late diſpute between England and the States General.

It may be depended upon that the ſquadrons of men of war have long ſince been ſent out both to meet our homeward bound Eaſt and Weſt-Indiamen, ſo that theſe valuable fleets are by no means in any danger from the enemy.

On Tueſday evening a ſpecial meſſenger arrived from Berlin, with diſpatches from his Pruſſian majeſty's envoy extraordinary to our court, and on Wedneſday his excellency waited on the miniſter, and in his maſter's name, demanded the ſtipulated ſuccours, agreeable to the treaty of defenſive alliance exiſting between the two nations.

Ten ſhips of the line are ſaid to be the aid required, to ſail with all poſſible expedition for the Baltick, evidently with a view of awing the united fleets of Ruſſia, and preventing a further diſcomfiture of the naval armaments under the command of the King of Sweden and the Duke of Sudermania.

Whenever this event takes place, the Daniſh ſquadron will immediately put to ſea, in ſupport of their ally, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and a general war muſt enſue.

This proceeding may be explained by the ſituation of the two contending powers in the Baltick—The Swediſh gallies and troops, under the command of the King of Sweden, are now anchored off Wyburg, the capital of Ruſſian Finland: to this harbour, after the actions of the 3d and 4th of laſt month, the Duke of Sudermania's fleet made ſail, in order to ſupport the gallies. With a view, however, of compelling them to a convention, the principal force of Ruſſia, by land and ſea, are collected to that ſpot.

The ſituation of Sweden appearing thus alarming, the King of Pruſſia has aſſumed a bolder line of conduct: in his own territories the moſt vigorous ſyſtem has been determined on, and his allies, England and Holland, have been reſorted to.

That his appeal to our court has met a ready attention, may be inferred from the preſs of laſt night; between the Nore and London Bridge, 1200 men were taken, out of which at leaſt 1000 effective ſeamen will be retained for the more complete manning our fleets.

Eight more ſhips are ſaid to have been put in commiſſion on Thurſday, and ordered to be got ready without a moment's delay.

The Chance, Donovan, from Kinſale to Briſtol, is loſt on the Cleveland Flats; crew ſaved.

The St. Marie, Wicks, from St. Auguſtine to the Havannah, is loſt on St. Auguſtine Bar.

The Neptune, Muller, from Dunkirk to Southampton, was loſt on the 6th inſt. between Newhaven and Brighton.

Previous to the day of election, there was no leſs than ſixty weddings in the Borough of Grimſby. Who will now ſay, that elections are wholly without uſe? Every man marrying a burgeſs's daughter, is entitled to the freedom of the borough and an immediate participation of its rights.

Extract of a letter from Torbay, July 12.

"This morning at day-light a French brig was ſeen off Torbay, lying too, and was obſerved occaſionally cruizing backwards and forwards during the courſe of the day. A boat being diſpatched from the ſhip having the guard, to ſpeak with her, ſhe made ſail, and the boat, which endeavoured to overtake her, has not yet returned. The Frenchman's lying off and on for ſo long a time without ſending on ſhore, has occaſioned much ſuſpicion and ſpeculation in the fleet."

LIVERPOOL, July 15.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, June 24.

"This you may rely upon, that the Britiſh court's demands are *in toto* rejected: Our Court yeſterday came to the unanimous deciſion not to liſten to thoſe terms made by the Britiſh Ambaſſador.—There is now in this Bay (whatever you may hear to the contrary) 29 ſail of the line and 11 frigates, as fine ſhips and as well manned as ever went to ſea. Six ſail of the line and 7 frigates ſailed ſix weeks ago, on a ſecret expedition from Carthagena; it is ſaid, Jamaica is the object. This will be delivered to you by Mr. Jean, who leaves this place in the St. Raphael, bound to Oſtend.

DUBLIN, July 9.

Ireland contains 11,046 374 acres, of which 1,511,828 are bog, wholly unprofitable for the ſupport of man—5,446,165 acres are under paſture, corn and potatoes, and 3,708,115 acres are covered by mountains, which ſerve for breeding black cattle. The rivers, roads and lakes cover 544,616 acres, which, added to the unprofitable bog, the ſum is 2,056,444 acres; deduct this ſum from the total contents of the iſland, viz. 11,046 371, and the remainder in round numbers is 9,000,000 of acres, for the ſupport of the inhabitants.

From the Bog of Allen to the Weſtern Ocean, is one continued bog; nine tenths of which might be drained and made profitable in three years. On the borders of this tract live many gentlemen of conſiderable property and public ſpirit—aſk them the reaſon of theſe bogs remaining in this unprofitable ſtate—the anſwer is, the bounds of property in theſe bogs are not aſcertained; it is impoſſible to drain them without the joint concurrence of all the proprietors, as the main and collateral drains ſhould be made with judgment, and in particular directions, by which, thoſe who will not contribute to the coſt, will be equally benefitted with thoſe who expend their money.

ST. JOHN's (Antigua) July 27.

A Spaniſh Picaroon, ſome days ago, landed her people at the iſland of Becquia, one of the Grenadines, and made a ſweep of a conſiderable number of Negroes, belonging to Charles Warner, Eſq; and carried them ſafely off. This daring act of violence has ſo alarmed the other Grenadines, that it is ſaid they are removing their ſlaves as faſt as poſſible to Cape St. Vincent and Grenada. Should it be true, it is a ſtrong reaſon to ſuſpect the Spaniards to be aſſured of a war, as ſuch a proceeding, without a certainty, would be conſtrued an act of piracy, and ſeverely puniſhable. We ſincerely hope that, ſhould a war take place, the ſame agreement that was made between Governor Burt and the French Governors will be renewed; the ſpecial prohibition of privateers landing their men to carry off the properties of individuals in the colonies.

NASSAU, Auguſt 6.

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, dated 18*th July.*

"In conſequence of the intelligence received, by way of the Weſt Indies, of an expected war with Spain, we are all alive here; and many anticipate rich captures from the Dons; for already are arrangements making for fitting out privateers."

The following paragraphs are copied from the Bermuda Gazette of July 17.

"Wedneſday laſt the General Aſſembly met, purſuant to proclamation for that purpoſe, when his Excellency the Governor made a requiſition of negroe labour, which was granted, and 54 negroes ordered to be furniſhed by the country to work on the fortifications.

"The public roads throughout Bermuda are ordered by his Excellency the Governor to be put in thorough repair, that an eaſy communication may be had through theſe Iſlands, in caſe of an alarm.

"From the many precautions taken we ſhall ſoon be in ſuch a ſtate of defence in Bermuda, as to have little to fear from the enemies to Great-Britain."

RICHMOND, September 2.

By letters from England of as late dates as the 4th of July, we learn, that there was ſtill a very hot preſs in all the Engliſh ports, and that goods which were put on board of Britiſh ſhips for America were taken out, and put into American bottoms for tranſportation.

PORTLAND, Auguſt 23.

On the 15th inſtant, the houſe of William Wedgery, Eſq; of New Glouceſter, was ſet on fire by James Tool and Francis Hilton, two apprentice boys;—the firſt of whom is 17 and the other 16 years of age.

By the accounts that we have been able to collect, it appears, that on the 5th inſtant, Mr. Wedgery ordered the two lads to go down into a meadow and rake ſome hay; that Mr. Wedgery ſoon after followed, found them idle, and flogged them. He tarried with them about half an hour, and left them. After his departure, the boys had ſome converſation with each other on the ſubject, concluded that they had been injured by their maſter, and came to a determination to be revenged on him. Tool propoſed firſt to kill a cow—then a horſe; and afterwards to knock down Mr. Wedgery himſelf with a hoe, if he ever came again into the field to flog them; but Hilton would not agree to any of theſe propoſals. Tool then ſuggeſted an idea of ſetting fire to the houſe; to which Hilton conſented; and the more readily, as by this means he thought it probable that his indentures would be deſtroyed. It was accordingly agreed that on the night of the 14th inſtant the buſineſs ſhould be accompliſhed, but finding a young woman up, who lived in the houſe, it was found neceſſary to poſtpone it until the next evening. On the 15th, a quantity of punk or touchwood was prepared, and about duſk was ſet on fire, and when they went to bed was taken up ſtairs with them. Betwixt eight and nine o'clock, the fire was communicated by Tool to a large quantity of hemp which was depoſited in the chamber. The room was inſtantly in flames, and the lads obliged to leave it. They took care, however, firſt to awake and take with them two of Mr. Wedgery's children, who ſlept in the ſame chamber. They then alarmed Mr. Wedgery and his family, and ran to the neighbours and called on them for their aſſiſtance. From ſome ſuſpicious circumſtances, Mr. Wedgery was induced on the 16th to examine the boys; and with ſome difficulty the above facts were drawn from young Hilton. On the 17th they were both committed to jail in this town. Since their commitment, it has been aſſerted by Tool, perhaps with an intention to palliate their offence, that Mr. Wedgery was extremely cruel in his conduct towards them—and that he flogged them often, and very ſeverely. Mr. Wedgery's loſs is ſaid to be heavy indeed. It is ſuppoſed that his houſe, and the property conſumed with it, were worth upwards of 1000 dollars.

BOSTON, September 7.

RE-APPEARANCE OF PEACE.

A gentleman from Salem informs, that a letter had been received there, from Mr. GARDOQUI, a reſpectable merchant in Bilboa, dated July 22, which mentioned that the differences which have exiſted between the Courts of Spain and Great-Britain, are amicably adjuſted.

NEW-YORK, September 10.

A writer in a late London newſpaper thus obſerves:—"The ſcale of liberty in France will probably riſe higher than our own. The French have already accompliſhed objects of extreme importance, which will materially elevate them in the eye of foreign powers. We hope they will in time ſurmount the barriers of local deſtiny, and every other obſtacle which impoſes the progreſs of national proſperity: Their preſent ſituation reminds us of that ancient huſbandman, mentioned by Tully in his *Dialogue of Old Age*, who, on being aſked, "*for whom, at his years, he could be planting an oak?*" replied, with generous magnanimity, "*for poſterity and the immortal Gods.*"

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Sept. 7.

The Preſident of the United States has been pleaſed to appoint Robert Morris Judge for the diſtrict of New-Jerſey, in the place of the Hon. David Brearly, deceaſed.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 15.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated Auguſt 21.

"We arrived here the 4th inſtant, and are now only about half unloaded—cannot ſay when we ſhall ſail, as times here are very bad; the Iſland is divided into two parties, who are in arms againſt each other; one party are for declaring themſelves independent of France altogether, the other are for the National Aſſembly, which has altered this place amazingly. One half the people have left the town, ſome gone into the country, and others to the party for being independent. They were in expectation of 2,000 men coming from Leoganne, to take the place and the General, but I do not now hear much talk of their coming: however all intercourſe with that part of the Iſland is ſtopt, as they will allow nothing to come up here, nor receive any thing from hence, which makes trade very dull, and deprives us from getting a little fruit to ſend home. There are a great many Americans now here, but what they will do, or when they will get away, is hard to tell, as the people on ſhore will purchaſe nothing more than they can help."

Monday laſt, arrived the Manchester, Capt. Clay, from Liverpool, which he left the 26th of July, in company with the Adriana, Robertſon, for this port; the Union, Whitlock, for New-York, and the Louis, Stiles for Baltimore. When Captain Clay ſailed, war was not declared between England and Spain; the Britiſh and Dutch fleet were lying at Torbay, preſſing and every other preparation ſtill continued.

Mr. COURTNEY's elegant pen has lately been employed in a work, entituled "*Philoſophical Reflections on the late Revolution in France, and the Conduct of the Diſſenters in England*," which is addreſſed to Dr. Prieſtly. The opoſers of the revolution and of the repeal of the teſt and corporation acts in England have not been ſpared by him. He has turned their own artillery againſt them, and by a fine vein of humour and a poignancy of wit, has expoſed their arguments to ridicule. He concludes his performance with the following ſtroke of irony, as pointedly ſevere, as his preceding arguments were ſtrong and unanſwerable, and proving beyond a doubt that every eſtabliſhed hierarchy tends, in its very nature, to promote both deſpotiſm and perſecution.—

"ANIMATED with the moſt ardent zeal for the proſperity and glory of Britain, I have exerted my utmoſt efforts to inſpire my countrymen with a true ſpirit of obedience, ſubmiſſion and loyalty.—The church is in danger; the conſtitution is menaced; a puritanical ſavageneſs of manners ſpreads among the people; the deſponding ſeriouſneſs of fanaticiſm has contaminated their hearts and infected the land. Atheiſm and democracy have formed a new family compact, and this new and formidable alliance will be our ruin: I ſee nothing but clouds and darkneſs in the air; for deſpotiſm has almoſt finiſhed his ſplendid courſe, and ſcarce emits one refracted ray, to cheer the impending gloom, and prolong the twilight of his reign.

"Liberty, as every true Engliſhman knows, can only appear "profuſe of bliſs and pregnant with delight," when ſeated on her throne, with the crown and mitre in conjunction, on her head adorned in the ſumptuous robes of the peerage, with the teſt-act in one hand and the exciſe laws in the other.—You will tell me, perhaps, with republican enthuſiaſm, that you can admire her dreſſed up in ruſtic ſimplicity, amidſt the bleak mountains of Switzerland, ſurrounded by a hardy peaſantry of ſoldiers, fertilizing the rocks, and turning the very ſtones into bread. You will tell me, that you can admire her in *naked majeſty*, roving amidſt the boundleſs foreſts of America, diffuſing her own ſpirit of attraction through diſtant regions, and uniting them by its divine energy; where conſcience is not ſhackled by bigotry; where toleration is proſcribed, as only implying a ſuſpenſion of perſecution; where obedience to the laws is a teſt of allegiance, and the *virtue* of the man does not ſtigmatize the citizen. You will tell me, that you can admire this favourite goddeſs of your's where ſhe reduces all ranks, and levels all invidious diſtinctions, by reſtoring man to his natural equality, dignified alone by thoſe ſuperior talents beſtowed on him by the Divinity; where all the brilliant traits of the human mind, unſubdued by the uniform glare and wild effulgence of monarchy, are diſplayed in their true and original colours.

"I know you will tell me, that your eye is not microſcopic enough to diſcern the minute ſpots in the ſun of liberty that has lately riſen in France; which has deigned to re-viſit the deſerted ſhores of Corſica, and, in its glorious progreſs, has illumined the whole political hemiſphere of Europe.

"But, Sir, I ſit down contented, and ſhall enjoy the conſcious ſatisfaction of having performed my duty. I have painted the calamities of France: I have forewarned Britain of her danger. The ſceptre trembles in the hands of Kings; the ſtability of every throne is ſhaken by the late political convulſion; the ſhock is not confined to France; it acts like "the electrical returning ſtroke, which often produces fatal effects at a vaſt diſtance from the place where the lightning falls.

"I hope, Sir, you will excuſe the freedom with which I have thus publicly addreſſed you, and be perſuaded, that I can admire the celebrated Philoſopher in Doctor Prieſtly, though I have the misfortune to differ from him ſo eſſentially on religion and politics. I am, Sir, your's, &c."

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, Auguſt 22.

"Politics engroſs the attention of every one ſo much, that commercial concerns are neglected. Punctuality in payment is not much regarded, even by many who before

were minute on this subject. The produce of America is a more drug, particularly flour, of which 20,000 barrels on hand, besides supplies daily dropping in. It is our duty to exhort our friends from shipping any flour for some time to come, even could it be purchased with you at four dollars per barrel. We are fully persuaded, that a sale of 500 barrels could not be effected at this time for five dollars per barrel for cash. The great scarcity and high prices of our produce, will prevent our giving that ready dispatch to the vessels consigned us which we would wish for the interest of our friends."

Remarkable Phenomenon, observed by Capt. Moulton, of the Earl of Effingham, who arrived at London in June last, from Jamaica.

The above ship made her passage in forty-eight days off the Isle of Wight. When she was near the banks of Newfoundland, a man at the top-mast head, on the look out, was uncommonly surprised at sun-rising, and called out, "A very large sail indeed! a large sail!"

All hands now came upon deck, and the rays of the sun beginning to dissipate, or, as it were, to lift up the curtain of the fog, they espied the supposed sail, about a mile distant from the Earl of Effingham.

Its appearance was that of a mountainous field or plain, covered with snow, and the rays of the sun darting upon it under the fog, gave it a singularly picturesque appearance.

Their opinions were divided on what it might be, when a clear horizon succeeding, enabled them to form a decisive judgment. But, how great was their astonishment, when, on a nearer view, instead of a large ship, they discovered it to be a vast field of tremendous mountains of ice—a most unexpected phenomenon in that latitude.

They congratulated each other on their narrow escape from destruction; for had they fallen in with it in the night, under a leading wind, under which they were sailing, their fate would have been more certain than that which befel the Guardian.

The possibility of the Guardian's meeting with the large fields of ice, after so few days sailing from the Cape, has been much doubted; but if the credibility due to the testimony of Lieutenant Riou, as well as that of the gentlemen arrived in England, is not a convincing proof of the fact, the circumstance above mentioned is sufficient to evince it.

We are informed, by a gentleman from New-York, that a vessel arrived there last Monday morning in 49 days from Brest, with Intelligence, that the disputes between the English and Spanish Courts were amicably settled.

Messrs. HALL & SELLERS,

THE paragraph in your paper, informing the public, that—"at a respectable meeting of a number of the late Convention and Assembly, held in this city a few days ago, it was agreed to vote for his Excellency *Arthur St. Clair* for Governor of the state, at the next election,"—seems calculated to impress the public with an opinion, that a majority of those bodies were for choosing General *St. Clair*, in preference to General *Mifflin*. It is, therefore, but fair to make it known, that the respectable meeting alluded to did not consist of one eighth part of those public bodies, and that small meeting, altho' carefully selected for the purpose, were far from being unanimous; and that at a much more numerous meeting of the members of those bodies, it was *unanimously* agreed to run General MIFFLIN.

September 10th, 1790.

To the CITIZENS *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

SINCE the commencement of your existence as a people, few periods have occurred attended with more important circumstances than the present. You have without tumult abolished a frame of government, the inconveniences of which you had fully experienced, and you have peaceably adopted a constitution, which to all appearance presents to the world a more perfect model, than any with which we have hitherto been acquainted. You are now about to elect persons to carry this system into effect. On this occasion let it be remembered, that the best frame of government, in the hands of a bad administration, may prove the source of numerous evils. The very powers, which are necessary to secure peace and harmony among the citizens, may, in the hands of bad men, be turned against the rights of the people, and destroy those liberties, which they were intended to protect.

Your legislature is now composed of two branches, which mutually check each other. No longer will you suffer the hasty determinations of a single body, actuated by a momentary frenzy. But notwithstanding this, inconveniences may still arise from the machinations of designing men in either House, who, if they cannot enact bad laws, may prevent salutary ones from being adopted, and improper ones from being repealed. Weak men may from ignorance be led into measures, the consequences of which they cannot foresee. Your Senators and Representatives ought, then, to be men of virtue and wisdom.

A most material change has taken place in the construction of your executive department. You have now vested your supreme executive authority in a GOVERNOR, furnished with every power to defend your rights and his own. He has a check upon the proceedings of the legislature, by which he will be enabled, and it will be his duty, to prevent the enaction of unwholesome laws; and to guard against any ill consequences which might result from the designs, the ignorance, or the precipitancy of the legislature. In him alone resides the power of appointing the most important offices of the State. When armed for your defence, except you are in the service of the United States, he will be your commander. To him is committed the power of remitting fines and forfeitures, and of reprieving and pardoning crimes. Of him, also, are required several duties of the greatest magnitude. He is to be ever vigilant in enquiring into the state of affairs in the different parts of the commonwealth, and to inform the legislature how they may promote the security and happiness of the citizens, by adopting or abrogating laws. He shall also take care that the laws be faithfully and impartially executed.

Such are the powers vested in, such the duties required of, the future supreme magistrate of this republic. In the hands of a good man these powers may be employed with the happiest effects, to secure the enaction of salutary laws, to provide for the due administration of justice, by appointing men of integrity and abilities to fill the judicial and other departments, to dispense the god-like power of mercy, when persons, who have incurred the censure of the law, appear to have been more unfortunate, than criminal, or to have erred rather from ignorance than an evil intention, and to secure the infliction of punishment upon other transgressors. But what will be the effect of vesting these powers in a bad man? May he not exercise them to the worst of purposes, by combining with a party of your Legislature to make bad laws, or by embarrassing the proceedings of an Assembly, who will not be subservient to his evil designs against your liberties? May he not fill all offices with vile creatures, who have perhaps assisted him in getting into office, and who will be interested in retaining him there? May he not let loose upon you, herds of villains, pests of society, who have been doomed to death, or to a long, perhaps a perpetual imprisonment for their atrocious and repeated villainies, but who have obtained his favour from the interposition of powerful friends, whom he dares not disoblige?

If such will be the effects flowing from the powers vested in your supreme magistrate, according as they are placed in the hands of a good or a bad man, how cautious ought you to be, whom you advance to this dignified and important station! On your choice will depend the fate of the Constitution which you have adopted, and the future prosperity of yourselves and your posterity. By the first administration a durable impression will be made, which will influence your government, perhaps for centuries. Exert yourselves on this most important occasion ever presented to a people. Elect a supreme magistrate, who will secure to you your rights as freemen.

It will not be difficult to perceive, what character will be most proper to fill the office of Governor of Pennsylvania.

1. He must be a man of INTEGRITY. Without this qualification no confidence ought to be placed in any man. The evils which may be effected by a bad man have already been mentioned. Let me add, that the character of your chief magistrate will have an influence upon your moral conduct. We are all prone to imitate those above us. If your Governor is a good man, virtue will be respected and flourish among you. If your choice should fall upon a contrary character, the bad effects will be striking, particularly upon your rising generation, who, easily led, may be plunged into an abyss of dissipation and debauchery, which will render them for ever incapable of being serviceable to mankind, their country, their friends, or themselves. If the conduct of him, whose duty it is to execute the laws, be conformable to them, they will be respected and obeyed; if the contrary, they will be despised, and exposed to perpetual violation.

2. He must be possessed of WISDOM. Without this the most virtuous character may give occasion to the greatest mischiefs. Accurate and extensive information on a variety of subjects will be indispensibly requisite. He ought to have a general knowledge of the situation of affairs in every part of the commonwealth, and of the characters who reside in them, that he may know what steps may be taken to promote the welfare of the citizens at large, and that he may not be misled by false representations, and bestow offices on improper characters. In order to obtain this information a comprehensive and penetrating mind will be necessary.

3. Let him be INDEPENDENT in sentiment, and manifest his independence by his actions. Let his mind yield only to the conviction of reason. Let him not be swayed from what is right by the flatteries, intreaties, or threats of individuals, nor even by the powerful torrent of popular commotion; but remain ever steady to his purpose, when convinced of its justice. If he has not stability of mind to think for himself, but only reflects the sentiments of those with whom he converses, and as they change is constantly changing, or if he is guided by a set of designing men, what destructive effects may he give rise to, by putting power into the hands of those who will abuse it?

4. Let him be a FRIEND to the WISE and the VIRTUOUS. He will fill the offices of the state with those persons with whom he is best acquainted. If his friends are the friends of virtue and science, men of merit, both for wisdom and integrity, will receive under his administration the reward due to them; they will be advanced, and co-operate with him in promoting the public happiness. If his associates are men of bad character, stained with every crime which degrades human nature, he may, he will introduce them into office, particularly if they have rendered themselves necessary to him, by being subservient to his vices or his pleasures.

A man possessed of these qualifications will be found to enjoy the good opinion and confidence of almost every part of the community, and will be obnoxious to none, but the vicious and abandoned, who cannot expect under him to succeed. Such a confidence will have the happiest influence towards promoting harmony and good will between the members of the most distant parts of the state; whilst he, who is obnoxious to a large and respectable part of the body politic, if advanced to the supreme magistracy, will greatly disturb the public peace and tranquility.

Under the administration of a good Governor, my fellow-citizens, what happiness awaits you! You will be governed by good laws, impartially administered and faithfully executed—You will see merit encouraged, and vice receive the punishment which it has deserved. The virtuous distressed will flee to you, from every part of the world, whilst the vicious will avoid your borders, where nought but punishment and shame await them. Virtue and science will take up their abode amongst you. You will become a wise, a virtuous, a happy, a great, and a respectable people.

Should you unfortunately elect a bad man, what then will be your lot? Your laws will be badly made, or if well made, will be badly administered and executed. Your officers will be men destitute of wisdom and virtue; merit, finding no protection amongst you, will retire to more kindly shores. Wicked men will collect where they may transgress with impunity, and vice will flourish uncontrouled. No ray of science or virtue will illumine the gloom. You will be an ignorant, a vicious, a wretched, a despised people. Your oppressor will have made friends, if the vicious may so be called, who will retain him as long as possible, and he will then retire, to make way for a successor, perhaps worse than himself.

Rouse yourselves then, my countrymen, exert yourselves to prevent even the possibility of these calamities, and secure to yourselves the enjoyment of virtue, liberty and independence, by electing a Governor, who is VIRTUOUS, WISE, INDEPENDENT, and to virtue, wisdom, and their friends, a FRIEND.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

Philadelphia, September 11, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the MILITIA of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties of said City, the Townships of Moyamensing and Passyunk, that they are to meet and exercise under their respective Officers on the following Days, viz.

The Artillery and First Battalion on the	20th September.
Second Battalion on the	21st ditto.
Third Battalion on the	22d do.
Fourth Battalion on the	23d do.
Fifth Battalion on the	24th do.
Sixth Battalion on the	27th do.
Seventh Battalion on the	28th do.

THOMAS PROCTER, Lieutenant of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

To the Freeholders *and other* Electors

of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING repeatedly experienced your friendship, I flatter myself my past conduct has merited your approbation; I therefore request the favour of a continuance of your votes and interest at the ensuing election for the Coroner's Office, which (as heretofore) shall be held in grateful remembrance, by

GENTLEMEN,

Your much obliged Friend and Humble Servant,

JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

For part CASH, and part STORE GOODS,

A VALUABLE GRIST, and SAW MILLS, on Brandywine creek, a never-failing stream of water, in the township of East Bradford, and county of Chester, with about 26 acres of valuable LAND, 12 acres of excellent meadow, in a very good neighbourhood for wheat, about 15 miles from Wilmington, 15 from old Chester, 30 from Philadelphia, within a few miles of several Quaker Meeting-Houses, and 3 from West-Chester. Said mills are pleasantly situated; the grist mill in compleat order to carry on Merchant business. Whoever inclines to purchase said mills, may know the terms by applying to ABRAHAM SHERIDAN, at the Golden Swan, Third-street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, living at the Red Lion, in Uwchland township, Chester county. MARTIN HALMON.

September 10. 1790. †

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

TWO Valuable PLANTATIONS, adjoining each other, both in Charlestown township, Chester county, situated within sight of the Admiral Warren, on the Lancaster road, 24 miles from Philadelphia. The first containing 146 acres of good LAND, about 100 acres cleared, 20 whereof good watered meadow, the remainder well timbered; a large orchard of good fruit. On said place, there are a good stone dwelling-house, with four rooms on a floor, a good cellar under the same, a stone kitchen, with garners over the same, sufficient to contain 400 bushels of grain; a stone spring-house within a few feet of the kitchen, with a never failing spring of water, a good barn, stables, hay-houses and barracks to hold grain; also a good waggon-house, with a large hay-loft over the same.

The other containing 117 acres of good LAND, about 80 cleared, 12 whereof good watered meadow, the remainder well timbered; a large orchard of good fruit. On said place there are a good dwelling-house, part stone and part log, a spring-house with a never failing spring of water a small distance from the door, a large garner over the same, a good barn, stables, hay-house and barracks to hold grain. The titles indisputable. The above premises will be exposed to Public Sale, on the 1st day of November next, if not sold before. The terms of sale may be known, by applying to either of the subscribers.

‡ JAMES DAVIS,
August 23, 1790. METHUSELAH DAVIS,
JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, September 10, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-House, in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 22d instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain yearly rent charge or sum of £ 197 4 6, issuing and payable out of a lot of ground, situate on the east side of Fourth-street, from the river Delaware, and between Market and Chesnut-streets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on said Fourth-street, about 200 feet, and in depth about 130 feet; bounded on the south by ground of John Martin, on the east and north by ground of ------- Brogden, deceased, and on the west by Fourth-street aforesaid; on which there are erected a three story brick house, kitchen, stables, coach-houses, &c. and has been for a long time occupied as a public-house of entertainment, known by the sign of the Indian Queen; now in the tenure of James Thomson. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Morris and Luke Morris, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Stop Thief.

WAS stolen on the 31st of August last, a large Bay MARE, about 15 hands high, trots and paces, never docked, had no shoes on when stolen. Whoever will apprehend the thief and mare, so that the owner may have her again, shall have *Ten Dollars* Reward, or *Four Dollars* for the mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by JONATHAN HUNTER.

Edgmont township, ‡
Delaware county, Sept. 8, 1790.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th day of August last, a German Servant GIRL, named FREDERICA GOETTLE, about 14 years old, slender built, dark complexion, has large eyes, and speaks English tolerably well; she had on, when she went away, a dark linen short gown, striped linsey petticoat, white kenting handkerchief, black flowered peelong bonnet, and calfskin shoes nearly new. Whoever brings her to me, shall be paid the above Reward, and reasonable charges.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1790. ‡ HILARY BAKER.

STRAYED away on Sunday the 15th of this instant (August) a large red COW, with wide horns, one white stripe along her back near to her rump, also white feet and belly, her face white, except a red spot on one side, deep-bodied and short-legged. Whoever brings home said Cow to *Andrew Caldwell*, in Chesnut-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, shall have TEN SHILLINGS Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

August 30. 4w. AND. CALDWELL.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Newtown, Bucks county, in the night of the 29th of August last, a dark bay MARE, fourteen hands and a half high, short bodied, a steep buttock, low carriage, paces and trots, abought eight years old, has some white hairs in her fore top, a dark mane and tail. Whoever secures said mare and thief so that the owner may get her again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have SIX DOLLARS Reward, or THREE DOLLARS for the mare only, paid by JOSEPH WORSTALL.

September 9th, 1790. †

To the MERCHANTS *and* TRADERS
IN PHILADELPHIA.

To be Sold, or Bartered for Goods,

THE moiety or half part of a tract of 1017 acres and 83 perches of LAND, situate on the heads of Schuylkill river, in Brunswick township, Berks county, adjoining a tract of land late of Francis Parvin, jun. now Samuel Pleasant's land, now or formerly vacant, a tract of land late Benjamin Lightfoot and Francis Parvin's heirs, and land now or formerly vacant, which hath been taken up a number of years on account of the richness of the soil, and great quantity of all sorts of timber, especially the abundance of pine trees useful for boards and shingles, which occasions it to increase in value, by having the conveniency to convey them down Schuylkill to market, besides the great body of coal mine said to be thereon. Any person inclining to purchase, by applying to the Printers hereof, may see the draught, and be informed of the terms, &c. ¶ 4w

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At a very small advance on prime cost, for CASH,

JOHN DRINKER,

At his dwelling on the west side of Front-street, between Market and Arch-streets, HAS FOR SALE,

A variety of MERCHANDIZE,

Imported from Manchester, London and Birmingham, part whereof just arrived in the Ceres; and an additional supply expected in the course of the season, viz.

WELCH flannels and plains, white, red, blue, green and cloth coloured,
Boys and mens yarn hose,
Mens and womens worsted and brown thread ditto,
Double milled drab broad cloths,
Camblets, durants and Joans spinnings,
Superfine broad pink and crimson callimancoes,
Worsted and hair plushes,
Printed velveretts,
Black, olive and other coloured velveretts and velveteens,
Figured honey-comb and Elliot cords,
Plain and figured fine cotton thicksetts,
Queen's cord, royal ribs and pillow beavers,
Fustians, jeans and jeanetts,
Sattinets, lastings & florentines,
Striped ticking and bed bunts,
Flanders ticks, and fine white Russia drilling,
White buckrams, Irish linens, checks, clear lawns, plain and spotted muslins,
Blossom coloured peeling,
Black mode, paduasoy and ell wide persian,
Fine printed linen handkerchiefs and callicoes,
Common check handkerchiefs, and cotton romalls,
White muslin, kenting, silk & muslin & silk handkerchiefs,
White castor hats, plain and green bottomed,
Bindings, ribbons and ferrits,
Sewing-silk and scarf-twist,
Covered & death-head buttons,
Brown & coloured, white Scots and stitching threads,
Tapes, bobbins and gartering,
Ivory and other combs,
Paste-board and writing-paper,
Hair fishing lines fitted with hooks and floats,
4, 4½, 5 lb. and other pins,
White-chapel, blue point and common sewing and darning needles,
Thimbles, scissars, sheers, spectacles, sleeve links,
Steel tobacco boxes, brass ink stands,
Shoe, knee and stock buckles,
Genuine Duncomb's and other metal buttons,
Pewter table spoons,
Iron candlesticks,
Shovels and tongs,
Knives and forks,
Childrens knives & barlow penknives,
Common & fine concave razors,
Pocket looking-glasses, brass scales and weights in setts,
Plated spurs, bag locks, sadlers buckles, bridle bitts, stirrups, girth web, silvered & plated staples and plates,
Shoe hammers, knives, nippers, pincers, tacks & awl-blades,
Handsaw, millsaw & other files,
Tenant saws, gimblets, chest and other locks,
Patent sauce-pans, polished waggon boxes, &c.

Also the following articles of Country or Home Castings, viz.

FAN-COGS or wallowers for Dutch fans,
Polished waggon-boxes,
Sash-weights,
Ovens, bake-plates, tea-kettles,
Pots, kettles, skillets, spiders.

Imported, and to be Sold by

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
In Front-street, at the corner of Chesnut-street,

WATCHES of various prices; japanned clock faces assorted, from 11 to 14 inches; also clock and watch tools; files; and materials of every kind.
Workmen may be constantly supplied on reasonable terms.
All kinds of clock and watch work done as usual. ‡

JOHN INGLE,

In Front near Arch-street, next door to *J. C. & S. W. Fisher's*,
Hath imported in the Ceres, from Liverpool,

A good assortment of Broadcloths;

Elastic ditto;
Twill'd and plain Coatings and Duffils.
Which he will sell at a low advance, by the *Bale* or *Piece*. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable FARM, the property of Stephen Carpenter, late of Oxford township, Philadelphia county, deceased; containing 200 acres, with a good stone dwelling, kitchen and cellars, a well near the door, a stone barn and spring-house, a good stone quarry; 20 acres of meadow and more may be made and watered, as two streams run through the place, one whereof affords a mill seat; about 25 acres of woodland, a good orchard of apple and other fruit trees. It is seven miles from the city of Philadelphia, and one mile and an half from a public landing on the river Delaware. For terms of sale, apply to

ISAIAH WORRELL, and JOHN SHALLCROSS. } Executors.

N. B. All persons having any demands against the estate of Stephen Carpenter, deceased, are requested to render the same, properly attested; and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to the Executors. ¶ 3sw & eotf.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

On the 9th day of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

A SMALL PLANTATION, situate in Plymouth township, Montgomery county, containing 55 acres and 8 perches. There are on said plantation, two log dwelling-houses, a stone smith's shop, barn and spring-house, two bearing apple orchards, a sufficient quantity of watered meadow, and 8 or 10 acres of woodland; the remainder cleared. Late the property of Frederick Marsteller, and to be sold for the benefit of his creditors. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms on the day of sale, where due attendance will be given and the conditions made known, by

August 28, 1790. JOHN RICHARD, and JESSE TRUMP. } Assignees.

George Tudor, *Broker*,

At his Office, the north side of Market-street, three doors above Second-street, opposite the old Court-house, Philadelphia,

BUYS, sells and exchanges the different species of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities of this and every other state in the Union.

Furnishes Certificates and State Money

for the Land-office, and the business of taking out Warrants, Patents, &c. done with dispatch.

Every Kind of transferable Property,

real and personal, disposed of to the best advantage, on very reasonable terms. 3m

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Ground Plaster of Paris

To be Sold Cheap

At the NEW GAOL in PHILADELPHIA.

THE great advantages arising from this important manure are now pretty generally understood by the farmers in the neighbourhood of the city; but perhaps its success in gardens is not so much known. Some experiments made this spring on cabbage plants have been attended with astonishing effects.

Great care will be taken that none but the very best sort shall be ground at the Gaol; and as the giving useful employment to the criminals will contribute to the benefit of the community, it is hoped that it may prove an additioaal inducement to farmers and gardeners to make trial of so convenient a manure. tf

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To be SOLD, by Private Sale,

THAT healthy and pleasant situated FARM where Thomas Butcher, deceased, lived, in Burlington county, containing about 193 acres, whereon is a commodious two story frame dwelling-house well finished, with a new two story frame kitchen adjoining the same, a good barn and stables, crib and waggon house, and a large orchard of valuable fruit trees; about 35 acres of the above is woodland, 40 acres of meadow, and more may be made, and supplied with a constant stream of water running through the greatest part of the same; the remainder pasture and excellent tillable land. The whole will be sold together, or in separate lots, as may best suit the purchaser. The situation of this place is but a short mile from the village of Mount-Holly, where is a Church and Friends Meeting-house, Mill and Market, and a convenient water carriage by vessels to Philadelphia, the last of which is distant about 20 miles. The terms of payment will be made easy, and a good title to the purchaser. Any person inclining to view the premises may see the same, by applying to Sarah Butcher, living thereon, where the terms may be made known, and also by applying to Joseph Ridgway, near Mount-Holly, or Joseph Morgan, jun. on the river Delaware.

Eighth Month 7, 1790. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

THAT large and commodious dwelling-house, bake-house, granaries, &c. situated in Union, near Front-street, being part of the estate of Philip Moser, deceased, now in the tenure of Mr. Joseph Ashbridge; the lot is 57 feet front on Union-street, and in depth 53 feet four inches, on which is erected a three story brick house, 27 feet front, with bake-house, store, granaries and wood-house, the whole in good repair. The lot has the privilege of a four feet alley on the east; in point of situation, and convenience for carrying on the baking business extensively, there are few (if any) in the city equal to it.

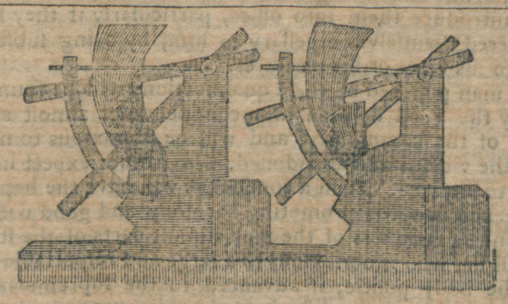
TERMS OF PAYMENT.

One-third of the whole purchase money to remain on interest during the natural life of Sophia Poulas (late Moser;) 600 pounds to be paid on executing the deeds; 200 pounds on the first day of January, 1793; 200 on the first day of January, 1795, and the remainder on the first day of January, 1797.

A title and possession will be given, on the payment of the first sum of 600 pounds, giving sufficient security for the remaining sums, by SOPHIA POULAS, Executrix.
¶ 6w PHILIP BOEHM Executor.

THE public examination of Candidates for degrees in the ARTS in Dickinson College, in the borough of Carlisle, will be held on the 6th of September, and the COMMENCEMENT on the 5th of October following, at which times the Trustees are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

THOMAS DUNCAN, Secretary
of the Board of Trustees.



William Kain, Fuller,

TAKES this method to inform the public that his Fulling-mill and works, at Cole's town, near Haddonfield, are in good order for carrying on the fulling business in a complete manner. All those who please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work quick and well done, as reasonable as can be done elsewhere, and their favors gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Cloths, worsteds, &c. will be taken in at JOHN NEGUS's, at Arch-street ferry, in Philiadelphia, at SAMUEL KENNARD's, Esq; and JOHN BRANSON's, weaver, in Haddonfield; and at SAMUEL COLE's, Moore's-town, where cloths will be duly taken away and returned after being dressed by said WILLIAM KAIN, who purposes giving his attendance once a week for that purpose.--All persons are desired to put proper directions in writing, with their names, in their cloths. †tf.

Imported by the late Spring Arrivals, and for Sale by

JOHN OLDDEN,

At his Store in Market-street, opposite Strawberry alley,

A Large assortment of copper sheets and bottoms,
Block tin, pig lead, spelter, borax, tin No. 1 and 2.
Iron wire, red and white lead, yellow oaker, magnus,
Litherage, vermillion, Prussian blue, looking glasses,
Carpets and carpeting, Russia sail duck,
Together with a very general and extensive variety of dry goods.

August 4, 1790. 4t

Goldthwaite & Baldwin,

DRUGGISTS,

At BOERHAAVE's HEAD, opposite the City Tavern, PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE for Sale, a large and general Assortment of excellent DRUGS and MEDICINES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, SHOP FURNITURE, PATENT MEDICINES, with every article in that line, which they will sell at the most reasonable rates for cash, or the usual credit.

Gentlemen who please to favor them with their custom, may depend upon being served with punctuality, and at the shortest notice. They flatter themselves, that, by their attention, and the prices their Medicines will be sold at, Physicians, Apotheca-ries and country Store-keepers, will find it their interest to deal with them. They intend to keep up their assortments by fresh importations every spring and fall. tf

Philadelphia, May 24, 1790.

Wikoff and *Harrison*,

DRUGGISTS,

On the north side of Market, between Front and Second-streets, have imported in the last vessels from London and Amsterdam, a large assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Which they will dispose of WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or short credit:

Also, a General Assortment of

Paints, Glass and Dye-stuffs.

PAINTS. White lead dry, ditto ground in oil; Spanish brown dry, ditto ground in oil; Red lead; Yellow ochre; Prussian blue; Patent yellow; Venetian red; Verdigrease; Vermillion; Lampblack.

DYE-STUFFS. Arnotta; Madder; Red wood Fustick,

GLASS. 28 by 24, 20 by 16, 18 by 14, 16 by 12, 12 by 10, 11 by 9, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8.

Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

A HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM, situated within a mile and a half of Germantown, on the Old York road, seven miles and a half from Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, about 50 whereof are fine timber, 20 watered meadow, the residue arable, divided into convenient sized fields, one of which is a thriving young orchard of the best grafted fruit. Considerable quantities of lime, dung and plaster of paris have been laid on the soil, which is naturally good, within these two years; 26 acres of red clover will be cut this season, and the principal part of the land is rich enough for that grass. There are on the premises, elegantly situated, a stone house, 53 feet front, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, genteelly furnished, a square log kitchen, stone spring house, stone barn, adjoining to which is a frame building, being a compleat corn crib, granary, and implement house. There are two fine streams of water which run through the farm, and render every field convenient for pasturing. Apply to the Printers. tf

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Run away from Burlington,

A NEGRO Lad, named POMPEY, about 21 years of age, yellowish complexion, had his leg broke, which is left crooked, and makes him walk lame; he had on, when he went away, a ticklenburg shirt and trowsers; an old brown coat, a pair of boots too short in the feet, and a round hat; he took with him a bundle, in which was a ticklenburg shirt, a pair of Russia sheeting trowsers, a pair of overalls, a light coloured broad cloth coat, with other articles. It is suppsed he will endeavour to get on board some vessel: Therefore all masters of vessels are forewarned taking him off. Whoever apprehends said Negro, and confines him in any goal, or brings him home, shall receive Four Dollars, and reasonable charges, from REYNOLD KEEN, Esq. in Philadelphia, or JOHN LAWRENCE, in Burlington.

June 12, 1790. tf.

August 22, 1790.

RAN away, on the 18th instant, from the subscriber, living in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, an Irish servant man, named David Moles, but answers best to his surname; he has been six years in the country, is about five feet six inches high, swarthy complexion, black hair, down look, and has the scurvy or ring-worm on the back part of his neck and shoulders; is very fond of strong liquor, and very quarrelsome when intoxicated; had on, when he went away, a flax and tow shirt, new fustian trowsers of an olive colour, home-made jean vest, new shoes without buckles, and a half-worn slouch hat. He was seen going towards Lancaster on the 20th instant. Whoever secures said servant in goal, so as his master may get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by ¶ DAVID WILSON.

RAN away, in the night of the 23d of August, from the subscriber, living in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, a Mulatto Girl, named Kate, about 21 years of age; had on, and took with her, an old black bonnet, a long gown striped red, blue and white, two short ditto striped blue, copperas and white, a red petticoat, a linsey ditto striped blue, red and white, a large white shawl, also Russia sheeting for two shifts, one part made up, the other not made.

It is supposed she went off with a black man, named Charley, who served his time with Dr. Vanleer, and stole and took with him a jean coattee, and a pair of overalls and jacket, with small white metal buttons.

Whoever will secure said girl in any gaol, or bring her home to her master, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JOHN WILSON.

TO BE SOLD,

The time of A Molatto Girl,

That has upwards of seventeen years to serve, has had the small-pox and measles. Enquire of the Printers. tf

Philadelphia, July 20, 1790.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

in Pennsylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, situated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the south side, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road from Alexandria to Winchester. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is so well watered, that much more meadow may easily be made. There are on the premises two small dwelling-houses and several out-houses, with an excellent young orchard. It is well situated for a store and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leesburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caspar Wister*, in Philadelphia. tf.

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SEPTEMBER, 1790. THE NUMB. 3147.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1790.

PHILADELPHIA.

AT a very numerous and respectable meeting of the Citizens of Philadelphia, held at Mr. Epple's tavern, in Race-street, on Thursday, the 16th of September, 1790, Col. Jacob Morgan being chosen Chairman, the following Resolutions and Address were UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED:

Resolved, That the adoption of the new Constitution, framed by the late Convention of this state, furnishes a pleasing occasion for felicitating our fellow-citizens: And that it is expedient and proper, in the great business of organizing that Constitution, that the citizens should communicate their sentiments freely to each other, respecting the choice of persons, who are best qualified for the future administration of the great offices of government.

Resolved, That the following Address, directed to the objects of the preceding Resolution, be subscribed by the Chairman of this meeting, and forthwith published in the English and German languages.

To the Freemen of Pennsylvania.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens!

WHILE the great events which are to be traced in the recent annals of America excite the admiration of nations the most remote, and the applause of philosophers the most recluse, they cannot fail to inspire us, the immediate possessors of the blessings which they have produced, with sentiments of the liveliest gratitude, supplying a constant theme of triumph and congratulation.—To the atchievement of a glorious independence, and the establishment of an efficient confederation, we have now to add another subject of joy, in the ratification of a system of state government, which at once removes every foundation of past dissention, and sanctifies every hope of future prosperity.

We are sensible, however, that the most excellent system may be perverted by an unskilful or an unfaithful administration of its principles: And we conceive, that in order to give full operation and effect to a Republican Constitution, it is necessary that the habits and sentiments of those who are appointed to act for the Commonwealth should be of a republican nature. To select such characters, upon the present occasion, was the purpose of a respectable meeting of citizens (at which a considerable number of the late Convention and General Assembly attended) and, without meaning to dictate to their fellow-citizens, but merely with a view to obtain the general sense, and to accomplish a concurrence, which is essentially requisite to give success at the election, they have proposed a Ticket for public consideration, in which the name of THOMAS MIFFLIN is inserted for GOVERNOR.

The character of that Gentleman, so constantly exposed to public view, and so free from artifice and disguise, must, at this day, be perfectly understood, and justly estimated. To the accomplishments of a liberal education, he has added the advantages of an experience long and fruitful; for, as a servant of the Union, he has fought her battles, and presided in her councils—while, as a citizen of Pennsylvania, he has introduced system and accuracy into the Legislature, and order and energy into the Executive Department of the Government.—In all the various scenes in which his country has employed him, he has evinced, that he could resign the ties and connections of his youth—nay—sacrifice his well-earned popularity, rather than tacitly suffer, what, in his judgment, was injurious to the public interest: No elevation of rank has been sufficient to warp his mind from its original democratical biass:—No temptation of wealth has taught him to convert his official opportunities to personal emolument;—nor has he ever allowed the waste of private property incidental to the war, to become the instrument of recording his name in the disgraceful list of public defaulters.

With these qualifications for the public service—and these claims upon the public esteem, we present Mr. *MIFFLIN* to your consideration, as a man happily qualified to preside in a government which originates with the people, and is designed, indiscriminately, for the benefit of the poor as well as the rich—of the farmer as well as the merchant. His easy access, at all times of the day, has facilitated the business, and contributed to the pleasure of every countryman who has visited Philadelphia during his present administration;—and this we deem, indeed, to be a fortunate trait in his conduct, under a conviction that it has already been the means of obviating some of the jealousy, and tends eventually to establish a perfect harmony, between the city and the remote counties of the state.

By order of the Meeting,

JACOB MORGAN, Jun. *Chairman.*

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to superintend the printing of the above Address, and to take measures for circulating it amongst our fellow-citizens, in the different counties, as soon as possible.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Col. Morgan, for his able attention to the duties of the Chair upon the present occasion.

In COUNCIL, *Sept.* 10, 1790.

AGREEABLE to the order of the day, Council proceeded to the appointment of a Lieutenant of the city of Philadelphia, and districts annexed, in the room of Col. *William Henry*, resigned; and the ballots being taken, it appeared, that THOMAS PROCTER, Esq; was unanimously elected.

Extract from the Minutes.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

Philadelphia, September 11, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the MILITIA of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties of said City, the Townships of Moyamensing and Passyunk, that they are to meet and exercise under their respective Officers on the following Days, viz.

The Artillery and First Battalion on the	}	20th September.
Second Battalion on the	21st	ditto.
Third Battalion on the	22d	do.
Fourth Battalion on the	23d	do.
Fifth Battalion on the	24th	do.
Sixth Battalion on the	27th	do.
Seventh Battalion on the	28th	do.

THOMAS PROCTER, Lieutenant of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

Plaster of Paris,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY,

Ground to any degree of fineness, to suit the purchaser,

To be Sold at the GAOL in Philadelphia.

The price at present is *Three Shillings* per bushel, where it will be continued to be sold on the lowest terms occasionally.

THE great advantages arising from this important manure are now pretty generally understood by the farmers in the neighbourhood of the city; but perhaps its success in gardens is not so much known. Some experiments made this spring on cabbage plants have been attended with astonishing effects.

Great care will be taken that none but the very best sort shall be ground at the Gaol; and as the giving useful employment to the criminals will contribute to the benefit of the community, it is hoped that it may prove an additional inducement to farmers and gardeners to make trial of so convenient a manure. tf

September 11, 1790.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

TWO Valuable PLANTATIONS, adjoining each other, both in Charlestown township, Chester county, situated within sight of the Admiral Warren, on the Lancaster road, 24 miles from Philadelphia. The first containing 146 acres of good LAND, about 100 acres cleared, 20 whereof good watered meadow, the remainder well timbered; a large orchard of good fruit. On said place, there are a good stone dwelling-house, with four rooms on a floor, a good cellar under the same, a stone kitchen, with garners over the same, sufficient to contain 400 bushels of grain; a stone spring-house within a few feet of the kitchen, with a never failing spring of water, a good barn, stables, hay-houses and barracks to hold grain; also a good waggon-house, with a large hay-loft over the same.

The other containing 117 acres of good LAND, about 80 cleared, 12 whereof good watered meadow, the remainder well timbered; a large orchard of good fruit. On said place there are a good dwelling-house, part stone and part log, a spring-house with a never failing spring of water a small distance from the door, a large garner over the same, a good barn, stables, hay-house and barracks to hold grain. The titles indisputable. The above premises will be exposed to Public Sale, on the 1st day of November next, if not sold before. The terms of sale may be known, by applying to either of the subscribers.

JAMES DAVIS,
METHUSELAH DAVIS,
JOHN ADAMS.

August 23, 1790.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

For part CASH, and part STORE GOODS,

A VALUABLE GRIST, and SAW MILLS, on Brandywine creek, a never-failing stream of water, in the township of East Bradford, and county of Chester, with about 26 acres of valuable LAND, 12 acres of excellent meadow, in a very good neighbourhood for wheat, about 15 miles from Wilmington, 15 from old Chester, 30 from Philadelphia, within a few miles of several Quaker Meeting-Houses, and 3 from West-Chester. Said mills are pleasantly situated; the grist mill in compleat order to carry on Merchant business. Whoever inclines to purchase said mills, may know the terms by applying to ABRAHAM SHERIDAN, at the Golden Swan, Third-street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, living at the Red Lion, in Uwchland township, Chester county. MARTIN HALMON.

September 10, 1790. †

Philadelphia, September 10, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-House, in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 22d instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain yearly rent charge or sum of £.19 7 6, issuing and payable out of a lot of ground, situate on the east side of Fourth-street, from the river Delaware, and between Market and Chesnut-streets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on said Fourth-street, about 200 feet, and in depth about 130 feet; bounded on the south by ground of John Martin, on the east and north by ground of ------- Brogden, deceased, and on the west by Fourth-street aforesaid; on which there are erected a three story brick house, kitchen, stables, coach-houses, &c. and has been for a long time occupied as a public-house of entertainment, known by the sign of the Indian Queen; now in the tenure of James Thomson. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Morris and Luke Morris, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Just Published, and now Selling,

At W. and D. HALL's Book-store,

IN MARKET-STREET,

The Book of COMMON PRAYER,

and Administration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Use of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE *it remembered, that on the Seventh Day of August, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America,* WILLIAM HALL, *of the said District, hath deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:*——"*The Book of Common Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America: together with the Psalter, or Psalms of David.*"——*In Conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States of America, entituled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned.*"

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.*

Wikoff and *Harrison*,

DRUGGISTS,

On the north side of Market, between Front and Second-streets, have imported in the last vessels from London and Amsterdam, a large assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Which they will dispose of WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or short credit:

Also, a General Assortment of

Paints, Glass and Dye-stuffs.

PAINTS. White lead dry, ditto ground in oil; Spanish brown dry, ditto ground in oil; Red lead; Yellow ochre; Prussian blue; Patent yellow; Venetian red; Verdigrease; Vermillion; Lampblack.

DYE-STUFFS. Arnotta; Madder; Red wood Fustick.

GLASS. 28 by 24, 20 by 16, 18 by 14, 16 by 12, 12 by 10, 11 by 9, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8.

Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch. tf.

Goldthwaite & Baldwin,

DRUGGISTS,

At BOERHAAVE's HEAD, opposite the City Tavern, PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE for Sale, a large and general Assortment of excellent DRUGS and MEDICINES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, SHOP FURNITURE, PATENT MEDICINES, with every article in that line, which they will sell at the most reasonable rates for cash, or the usual credit.

Gentlemen who please to favor them with their custom, may depend upon being served with punctuality, and at the shortest notice. They flatter themselves, that, by their attention, and the prices their Medicines will be sold at, Physicians, Apothecaries and country Store-keepers, will find it their interest to deal with them. They intend to keep up their assortments by fresh importations every spring and fall.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1790. tf

STRAYED away on Sunday the 15th of this instant (August) a large red COW, with wide horns, one white stripe along her back near to her rump, also white feet and belly, her face white, except a red spot on one side, deep-bodied and short-legged. Whoever brings home said Cow to *Andrew Caldwell*, in Chesnut-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, shall have TEN SHILLINGS Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

August 30. 4w. AND. CALDWELL.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Newtown, Bucks county, in the night of the 29th of August last, a dark bay MARE, fourteen hands and a half high, short bodied, a steep buttock, low carriage, paces and trots, abought eight years old, has some white hairs in her fore top, a dark mane and tail. Whoever secures said mare and thief so that the owner may get her again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have SIX DOLLARS Reward, or THREE DOLLARS for the mare only, paid by JOSEPH WORSTALL.

September 9th, 1790. †

Stop Thief.

WAS stolen on the 31st of August last, a large Bay MARE, about 15 hands high, trots and paces, never docked, had no shoes on when stolen. Whoever will apprehend the thief and mare, so that the owner may have her again, shall have *Ten Dollars* Reward, or *Four Dollars* for the mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by JONATHAN HUNTER.

Edgmont township, ‡
Delaware county, Sept. 8, 1790.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th day of August last, a German Servant GIRL, named FREDERICA GOETTLE, about 14 years old, slender built, dark complexion, has large eyes, and speaks English tolerably well; she had on, when she went away, a dark linen short gown, striped linsey petticoat, white kenting handkerchief, black flowered peelong bonnet, and calfskin shoes nearly new. Whoever brings her to me, shall be paid the above Reward, and reasonable charges.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1790. ‡ HILARY BAKER.

THE public examination of Candidates for degrees in the ARTS in Dickinson College, in the borough of Carlisle, will be held on the 6th of September, and the COMMENCEMENT on the 5th of October following, at which times the Trustees are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

THOMAS DUNCAN, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

KINGSTON, Auguſt 5.

His Excellency the Governor iſſued his proclamation yeſterday, for taking off the embargo. His Excellency alſo iſſued a proclamation, prohibiting the exportation of arms, naval and military ſtores, for the term of ſix weeks. Alſo, another proclamation, prohibiting the export of flour and other proviſions in any quantity exceeding the neceſſary ſupply for the crews of outward-bound veſſels.

TOBAGO, Auguſt 13.

On Tueſday night laſt the inhabitants of this colony were ſpectators to one of the moſt ſhocking and tempeſtuous nights that ever this iſland experienced. During the afternoon, the foreboding clouds rapidly traverſed from one quarter to the other, and threatened us with all that enſued; in the evening the elemental ſtrife encreaſed, and

The black clouds the face of heaven deform'd,
The whiſtling wind ſoon ripen'd to a ſtorm,
The waves tremendous roar, and billows roll:
Dark night deſcends, impetuous rock, the ground,
And the hoarſe rattling thunders echo round.

It was not till about twelve o'clock, that the ſtorm was at its height—when it blew a violent hurricane, attended with rain; it continued unabated during the remainder of the night. Wind varying from N. E. to S. E.

The commanders and crews on board the veſſels in the harbour at Port-Louis, upon being ſenſible of its approach, uſed every poſſible exertion to brave its force, and keep the ſhipping at their anchorage; but, the tempeſt increaſing, every expediency proved ineffectual, and the following veſſels unfortunately drove on ſhore, viz.

Brig Olive, Capt. Brown, of Portſmouth; Sloop Diſpatch, Capt. Wyat, of Boſton; Schooner Clariſſa, Capt. Morriſon, belonging to Mr. Gordon; Sloop Count Dillon, Capt. Carme, of Martinique; Sloop Neptune, Capt. Rougine, of ditto; Schooner Flying Delight, Capt. Simmons, of St. Vincent's; Schooner Bloſſom, Capt. Collins, of this iſland.

It is feared that not any of the ſaid veſſels will ever be got off; their ſituation is better conceived than deſcribed; their cargoes are ſafe, and no lives loſt. Only three eſcaped the fury of the night, and rode by their bowers, which are, the Brig Betſey, Capt. Rollins, of Portſmouth; Brig Hamilton, Capt. Collins, of Philadelphia; and Schooner Jane, Capt. Forbes, of this place.

We hear that the Schooner Ann, Capt. Nicholas Lowe, was entirely loſt at Miniſter Bay, and that himſelf and crew periſhed; at Courland, a Schooner of Mr. J. Robertſon's was drove aſhore; at Barbadoes Bay, a Spaniſh Schooner, loaded with cattle, was wrecked; and another Schooner at Princeſs Bay, is alſo on ſhore. What deſtruction the other bays have ſuſtained we cannot announce, as we have received no information from them, yet we are doubtful of their ſafety. Capt. Smith ſailed on Monday for New-York, and on Tueſday afternoon Capt. Lindſay went out of port on a tour round the iſland, of whom we have not received any account.

The buildings upon land ſhared a ſimilar fate with thoſe upon the ſea: Several new houſes in town, beſides numbers of old, were materially damaged, and one belonging to Mr. King, and another of Mr. J Robertſon's, both nearly finiſhed, were demoliſhed.

The barracks, &c. at the Fort were blown down; and the buildings of the hoſpital fell a prey to Boreas; by which two accidents great loſs is ſuſtained.

We are not able to give a full detail of the deſtruction made in the country, but accounts from thence are very alarming and diſtreſſing; ſcarcely an eſtate but what has materially ſuffered in their dwelling-houſes, works, negro-houſes, &c. We hear that numbers of negroes, horſes, cattle, fowls, &c. were killed. Trees of all ſizes were blown up by the roots, and carried conſiderable diſtances.

In ſhort, nothing can bear a ſimilarity to the diſmal and unfortunate ſcenes of the night, but the melancholy proſpect which day-light afforded us, of the ruin and devaſtation which they occaſioned.

Thus SKILL *and* SCIENCE *both muſt fall,*
And ruin is the lot of ALL.

CHARLESTON, Auguſt 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. John's pariſh, dated Auguſt 4, 1790.

"Yeſterday, with moſt violent rain, we had the moſt tremendous lightning that I remember ſince the year 1776. There were at leaſt twenty ſhrilling cracks ſeemingly right over my houſe, and no doubt much of the lightning fell upon the iron rod. The rooms appeared ſeveral times to be in a blaze. The lightning rods were ſeen by ſeveral perſons ſtanding in different poſitions to ſhake and tremble very much, and each ſaid he ſmelled brimſtone very ſtrongly. One of the new houſes neareſt the river on the bluff was ſtruck. The chimney was ſplit down; the bricks caſt from thirty to fifty feet from the houſe. A window was taken off the hinges and caſt at a diſtance. A plate of timber ſeven or eight inches ſquare was ſhivered to ſplinters. A range of ſhingles, from the top to the eaves, though nailed, was ſhaken looſe. On the ſouth face of the houſe one half of the boards were driven off to the ground. A negro wench and ſix children were within eight feet of the ſpot where the lightning did the moſt injury, but none of them hurt. Another negro wench coming out of the field had not power to proceed, threw herſelf down upon a bank, and there lay until all was over. The hour was truly awful. Every humble mind muſt have thought in it that there was a death warrant abroad for himſelf. It is remarkable, that though we had here two as heavy falls of rain as I remember ever to have ſeen, there was only a ſhort and ſlight ſhower at the next ſettlement, not half a mile diſtant in a direct line; but the lightning was as fierce at the one place as at the other."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Naſſau, N. P. to the printer of this paper.

"Here we are ſo perfectly ſatisfied that war will be declared againſt Spain, that we are fitting out privateers, and eagerly anticipate not only rich captures, but an expedition againſt Cuba. Should an enterpriſe of the kind be undertaken, the event is certain, at the price of fewer lives than the laſt invaſion of that iſland coſt."

NORFOLK, September 4.

Extract from Lindſay's (Norfolk) Hotel Diary, Auguſt 31.

This day arrived in Hampton Road, from St. Andero, in Old Spain, the ſhip Vanſlookun, Capt. J. Porter, in 9 weeks.---Captain Porter informs us, that nothing deciſive was determined reſpecting the war, but that it was believed inevitable---That the Engliſh merchant ſhips in that port were exerting every thing in their power to procure their loads, as they looked upon their ſituation as very unſafe:---Letters had arrived from Madrid the day before Capt. Porter ſailed, giving the following account---that a French Miniſter going into the Court at Madrid received a ſtab from one of the Miniſters of Spain, who at the ſame time called him a traitor to Spain---they had not learned what was the reaſon, but it was conjectured to be ſome deception on the part of France, to have cauſed ſuch an outrage on the Miniſter; the people of St. Andero were in the greateſt anxiety about the conſequences.----- Capt. Porter ſpoke the brig Aurora, from St. Antonio, of and for Philadelphia, who the day before ſpoke the Falmouth packet for Liſbon, who informed him that the Engliſh grand fleet was at Spithead ready for ſea, and that a Spaniſh war was expected daily.

Sept. 3. This day arrived in diſtreſs the brigantine Flora, belonging to Mr. George Lynham, of this place, James Lynham, Maſter, in 22 days from Port-au Prince.---Auguſt 27, ſpoke the brig ---------, from Philadelphia, for Hiſpaniola, out 4 days---all well, lat. 33, 30. long. 71, 30.

On the 28th, at four o'clock A. M. having a fine breeze from S. W. with all ſails ſet, the wind increaſing induced them to ſhorten ſail; but before it could be performed, a ſudden whirlwind carried their main-maſt by the board, and their fore-maſt under the hounds; all their ſpars, ſails and rigging went overboard---the ſea running high obliged them to clear the brig of the wreck, by cutting it away, ſo that moſt of the ſails and rigging were loſt:---One man was thrown overboard, but fortunately ſaved:---On the wind's abating, Capt. Lynham got up jury-maſts, and arrived here four days after.---During his diſtreſs, three different veſſels hove in ſight, but would not come near him, though he had a ſignal of diſtreſs up, and they were full near to obſerve it.

BALTIMORE, September 7.

A letter from a gentleman in London, to another in this town, dated July 2, 1790, ſays, "We have a very fine appearance of crops of every ſort, all over this kingdom, and nothing but ſome unforeſeen accident can prevent its being abundant.—I am alſo informed appearances are good in France, Spain and Portugal—yet I am of opinion, from the preſent ſtate of Europe, your grain will be wanted; but I dare ſay, from the heavy loſſes ſuſtained by the buyers of laſt crop, the orders will be all limited."

GEORGE-TOWN, September 11.

We are informed that the following ſingular and melancholy circumſtance happened near Port Tobacco, Charles county, in the afternoon of Saturday laſt:—Mr. Ignatius Smith and Mr. Zachariah Mudd, two promiſing young men, were riders at two ſeparate races, a few miles diſtance from each other; they fell from their horſes nearly at the ſame minute, and expired inſtantaneouſly.

The Preſident of the United States, his Lady, and their ſuite, arrived yeſterday at Bladenſburg, and are expected to paſs through this town to-day.

On Sunday laſt, in attempting to croſs the bay from the Eaſtern Shore to Annapolis, the wind being high and ſqually, the ferry-boat filled with water and ſunk—and the paſſengers, —— Gooldſbury, Eſq; of Annapolis, and Mr. William Eaton, of this town, being at that juncture in the cabin, were unfortunately drowned. The ferrymen were providentially ſaved by another boat. We learn that the boat has ſince been raiſed, and the bodies decently interred.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Naſhville, dated July 27.

"Major Doughty, of the federal army, with a detachment of the troops commanded by General Harmar, is about erecting a fort at the mouth of the Tenaſſee on the Ohio, and is aſſiſted by a number of the Chickeſaw warriors. This meaſure will render the navigation of Cumberland river much ſafer, and if another fort were eſtabliſhed on the Tenaſſee, at the mouth of Duck river, the diſtance not being over ſixty miles from this place, it would be of great advantage to families moving to this country from the ſouthern ſtates, as they could go with their waggons to the mouth of French-broad, and from thence in flats to the mouth of Duck, in four or five days."

NEW-YORK, September 17.

Laſt evening the brig Betſey, Capt. Meſnard, arrived in this port from London and Portſmouth, in 49 days. Capt. Meſnard's letter bag was taken from the Coffee-houſe on the evening of the 29th of July—his London accounts are, therefore, no later than already received.

The commencement of Yale College was held at New-Haven on the 8th inſtant, when the batchelor's degree was conferred on 24 young gentlemen—and the maſter's on 19. Several other degrees were alſo conferred.

Extract of a letter from New-Jerſey.

"A gentleman in my neighbourhood, who, towards the cloſe of the late war, had ſuffered exceedingly by repoſing too great confidence in the old continental money, and indeed was almoſt ruined thereby—with the ſmall remains of his fortune, lately purchaſed about 100 acres of new land of but an indifferent quality, and thereon erected a ſmall houſe, being determined to paſs the remainder of his days in cultivating this ſpot of ground, where he might endeavour to enjoy content of mind, without the adventitious aid of riches.—Within this tract happened to be a bog, heretofore eſtimated of little or no value, producing only a coarſe kind of wild graſs. This bog, however, has turned out, of itſelf, to be a valuable eſtate—being one continued bed of excellent iron ore, near the ſurface, and the whole lying within one mile of good navigation. Veſſels from the eaſtern ſtates, and elſewhere, are every day arriving with demands for this ore: and the owner has already been offered a conſiderable ſum for the bog, which he wiſely refuſes to accept, well knowing that a ſure, though ſlow income, is far preferable to a ſudden acquiſition of wealth, which, by ſome diſaſtrous revolution of the times, might again make unto itſelf wings, and fly away."

Extract of a letter from Providence, Rhode-Iſland, Sept. 20.

"Wedneſday, the firſt inſtant, was held the annual commencement in this place. Several orations, diſputations and pieces of muſic were exhibited to a brilliant audience, who generally expreſſed great ſatisfaction with the various exerciſes.—The degree of batchelor of arts was conferred upon 22 young gentlmen; and upon nine, the degree of maſter of arts, all educated at Rhode-Iſland College; beſides ſeveral honorary degrees of maſter and doctor upon perſons from other Colleges. It is remarkable that the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon the Preſident of the United States, which appendage (in the opinion of many) ſeemed rather abſurd, when tacked to ſo great a military character. For my part, I ſhould as ſoon think of calling the King of France, Dr. Bourbon, as ſtiling the Preſident, Dr. Waſhington. One of their forenſic diſputations was alſo ridiculous, viz.—*Would mankind have been more happy than they now are, had the earth ſpontaneouſly yielded her fruits neceſſary for the ſupport of man?*

"Juſt the ſame, as if two men were to diſpute whether eaſe, leiſure and plenty are or are not preferable to the ſame plenty acquired by conſtant and ſevere labour."

Sept. 20. By Capt. Service, who arrived yeſterday from St. Peterſburg, we learn, that a ſevere engagement between the Ruſſian and Swediſh fleets took place off Wyburg the latter end of June---That the former had taken and ſunk five ſail of the line and two frigates of the latter---The King of Sweden it is ſaid had a narrow eſcape from being taken---Capt. Service mentions that there was a rumour of this intelligence at Cronſtadt before his departure, but when he touched at Copenhagen he obtained the above particulars of the event.

On Saturday laſt arrived here the ſhip Union, Captain Whitlock, in 53 days from Liverpool, which place he left the 26th of July; nothing deciſive relative to peace or war had at that time taken place, but every thing in the greateſt preparation. Some days before Capt. Whitlock failed, an Envoy had been ſent off from the Court of Great Britain to Madrid, with poſitive orders to return with an explicit anſwer from the Spaniſh Miniſter, whether his Court would accede to the demands of Great Britain or not, and that any further equivocation would be deemed a declaration of war. Upwards of twelve hundred ſeamen had been impreſſed at Liverpool about the middle of July. Amongſt theſe were a number of Americans, who were, however, releaſed, upon their Captains producing the proper teſtimonials of their citizenſhip.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 22.*

By the late regulations and decrees of the National Aſſembly, clergymen are obliged to reſide in their reſpective pariſhes—whether Biſhops, Vicars, Rectors, Deans or Prieſts; this law of reſidence is calculated to remedy one of the greateſt abuſes ever impoſed on mankind; that the people ſhould be taxed for the ſupport of perſons they never ſaw or derived any inſtruction from, is an outrage on common ſenſe; the abolition of tythes completes this enlightened innovation and reformation of church polity in France.

Nothing can more ſtrongly mark the eligible ſtate of ſociety in the United States, than the ſmall number of criminal cauſes that are brought for trial before the courts of judicature. When this country is brought in compariſon with Great-Britain, there is, perhaps, no circumſtance which ſhews the relative character of the two countries in a ſtronger light, than the number of criminals that are executed in each. If in that country there are, for example, ten times as many executions, according to the number of inhabitants, as in this, may it, or may it not, be inferred, that the ſtate of ſociety is ten times more depraved there than here?

It muſt afford pleaſure to every friend of the real proſperity of this city to obſerve the great improvements which are taking place in the ſtreets and buildings. The new pavements in many of the ſtreets add eſſentially both to their convenience and elegance. And it appears almoſt incredible, to a perſon who has been ſix years abſent from the city, and now returns, to find the numerous buildings that have been erected in various parts of the city; and the valuable repairs on the wharves and public buildings. Theſe circumſtances denote the proſperity of individuals, as well as the public ſpirited ardour of thoſe gentlemen, who have the management of the public affairs appertaining to this city. In ſhort, the difference between the general appearance now, and ſix years paſt, excites the higheſt admiration in all who ſtrictly notice it.

Extract of a letter from Newbern (North-Carolina) Auguſt 12.

"While our ſtate ſecurities ſold at 2s. 6d. the pound, paper money, we had few counterfeits—but as ſoon as the northern ſpeculators began to purchaſe our certificates, and it was diſcovered that they might be ſold for ſpecie, then the ſharpers went to work, and they have been able to counterfeit much faſter than the ſpeculators could buy. Our accounts were badly kept, but we conceive that our proper certificate debt, intereſt included, would hardly amount to five millions: to this ſum, be it more or leſs, the ſwindlers are ſuppoſed to have added, within the laſt five months, at leaſt two millions.

"Many of thoſe certificates are ſo like the true ones, that they can hardly be diſtinguiſhed. Mr. Carr himſelf was deceived by ſome of the counterfeits, ſigned Hawkes and Carr. One Laſſater, a man of property, was taken up at our laſt court for paſſing counterfeits: He has made his eſcape, but twenty of the ſame family ſeem to have come in his place. Old currency certificates have been altered into ſpecie, and they have gone ſo far as to counterfeit the fraudulent emiſſion of 1789. They have daſhed at every thing, and have already done much harm to the holders of original certificates."

On Sunday, September 19th, departed this life, Doctor GERARDUS CLARKSON, of this city, in the 53d year of his age; a gentleman beloved and regretted by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance.—His conduct, as an huſband, a parent, or a friend, were equally exemplary and diſtinguiſhed—as a chriſtian, he was devoutly ſincere, and pious—as a phyſician, exceedingly tender and humane, like the friendly Samaritan pouring wine and oil into the wounds of his afflicted patients; and many of theſe were of the poorer claſs, who found from him gratuitous relief. As a member of public bodies, and as a citizen, he was liberal to the utmoſt extent of his abilities, and deſirous to be uſeful in an eminent degree. To a character ſo elevated and amiable, Death could only exhibit the gates of an happy immortality. No wonder, therefore, if he paſſed through them with uncommon firmneſs and dignity of mind, expreſſing in every motion to the laſt that ſure and certain hope of everlaſting life, to which his whole exiſtence here had been the moſt uniform introduction. He has left a numerous and reſpectable family to lament his loſs; but alſo greatly to repair it to ſociety, by the excellent leſſons derived from his venerable example, and the ineſtimable riches he gave them in a good and poliſhed education.

LINES occaſioned by the deceaſe of Doctor GERARDUS CLARKSON, *of this City, on Sunday, Sept. 19.*

FAREWELL, my Friend! it ſeems we meet no more,
Amid the perils of this hoſtile ſhore;
Theſe eyes no more thy form rever'd ſhall ſee,
Nor more thy friendly councils viſit me.
Amid the gloom of ſickneſs or of woe,
No future ſolace ſhall thy cares beſtow;
Nor mid the mazes of this chequer'd ſcene,
Thy wiſdom aid me, or thy boſom ſcreen!

Gone are the days of friendſhip ſo ſincere,
Tho' once they ſooth'd me, they now urge the tear;
As flowers of ſpring, ſo lovely once to view,
But now turn'd painful, with regrets purſue:
With unavailing grief I ſeek thy urn,
And look for pleaſures that are paſt return.

Thine now are joys beyond what thought can paint,
Such as the juſt conſole, and bleſs the ſaint:
Crown'd with rich fruits beneath autumnal ſkies,
The Maſter ſaw thee and beſtow'd the prize;
He ſpar'd the winter's deſolating ſway,
And took to regions of perpetual May!
There reſt in peace, the Sabbath of the tomb
For thee prepares an everlaſting bloom.
Let not thy friend then fooliſhly repine,
At pleaſures loſt to him, ſo well exchang'd for thine. S.

On the approaching ELECTION *of the* GOVERNOR.

THE Conſtitution has inveſted the Chief Magiſtrate of the commonwealth with the moſt extenſive authority. He has the ſole appointment of all the officers, to whom the adminiſtration of the government is intruſt d. It is his duty to watch over their diligence and fidelity, and to enforce the ſtrict and impartial execution of the laws. He is the arm of the conſtitution, without whoſe exertions, to give them efficacy and operation, the beſt regulations will be in a great degree vain and fruitleſs. He is inveſted with much greater power, in his own perſon, than the Executive Council poſſeſſes, tho' compoſed at preſent of at leaſt twenty members.

In conferring theſe high powers upon the Governor, the conſtitution conſiders, that he is reſponſible to the public for the uſe of them. As his authority is ſole and undivided, ſo is his reſponſibility. This is no longer to be participated among a numerous body of men, whoſe proceedings were almoſt entirely concealed from the public eye. The people will now have one ſingle character, who will be anſwerable for all the appointments that are made---to whom they may look, as the author of all the good or evil they feel in the adminiſtration of the government.

This circumſtance, indeed, affords conſiderable ſecurity for the good conduct of men in this ſtation. But to a man who is indifferent to the public opinion, otherwiſe than as it regards his popularity, who is regardleſs of the ſentiments of the wiſe and good, who would ſacrifice his character with ſuch men to his intereſt and ambition, and exchange it for the favour of the multitude---to ſuch a man, this will be but an unavailing check---this undivided, uncontrouled authority will only afford him the opportunity of doing more extenſive miſchief. What is ſtill further to be dreaded, it will furniſh him with the means of continuing his adminiſtration, and enable him to gain ſo firm a hold of the government, that it will be almoſt impoſſible to diſplace him. The nomination of all the officers of Government will attach to him a numerous band of influential men in every county of the ſtate, who will feel themſelves bound in intereſt, as well as gratitude, to ſupport him.

This applies in a very peculiar manner to the Governor whom we have now to elect. He will have the original nomination of every officer in the government; while thoſe who ſucceed will only have to fill ſuch poſts as may become vacant.

If the firſt general appointment to offices is a bad one, no future Governor, however well diſpoſed, can work a thorough reform in the government. He will only have an opportunity of exerting his diſpoſition to bring forward proper men, when the places ſhall be vacated by death or reſignation, or when the miſconduct of an officer is too glaring any longer to be paſſed over. But where the unfitneſs of an officer, and the impropriety of continuing him, is leſs notorious, a Governor in future will not think himſelf anſwerable for his conduct, nor feel any obligation ſtrong enough to induce him to uſe the invidious power of removal. He will tell you, to look to him who made the appointment. So that, if an improper man is once ſeated in office, it is probable we ſhall continue to be ſaddled with him, till death, or his own pleaſure or convenience, may releaſe us.

Let every man ſeriouſly reflect upon the preſent ſituation of affairs. It is new to us, and we all have not yet perhaps accommodated our minds to it.—We have hitherto had no officer, in any degree ſimilar to the one we are now to elect. Let us beware of meaſuring a candidate for the preſent ſtation, by our ideas of the qualities neceſſary for a Preſident of the Council, an officer, tho' of nominal dignity, yet inveſted with little real authority.

We cannot eſtimate the importance of the preſent occaſion too high—for we can find no man ſuperior to the dignity or to the duties of this ſtation.

Integrity, independence, and ſtability of character, a decent moral deportment, and a conſiderable ſhare of underſtanding and acquaintance with the different parts of the ſtate, are qualities that every one muſt at firſt view deem neceſſary for it. Not leſs important, however, tho' leſs obvious than the foregoing, is the conſideration of thoſe with whom a man is connected, and with whom he aſſociates.

Reſpectability of friends and connections affords one of the ſtrongeſt ſecurities for the conduct of a man in ſuch a ſtation. However inclined he may be to any thing diſhoneſt or dangerous, in order to preſerve his character and credit with his friends, he will be careful to avoid it. A man, however, who is continually ſurrounded by a train of dependants and ſycophants, will never be prevented from doing any thing diſhonorable by their influence, or through the fear of forfeiting their good opinion. Inſtead of guiding or influencing, they will implicitly and ſervilely follow him. Inſtead of giving a tone to his meaſures, they will invariably take their cue from him, and approve and ſupport whatever he wiſhes. Or if, indeed, they ſhould have any influence over him, they will probably abuſe it to the worſt of purpoſes---lead him into more diſhonorable and dangerous meaſures than he would of himſelf ever adopt.

Some of theſe minions the Governor will probably bring into office, and, if ſuch be the general character of his connections, a man, in order to riſe in the ſtate, muſt fall in with the general herd, and endeavour to aſſimilate himſelf to thoſe who partake moſt of the Governor's favour and patronage.

It is a duty every man owes to his country, to himſelf, to weigh well the importance of the preſent criſis. If diſintereſted men act improperly on this occaſion, it muſt proceed from their not feeling ſenſibly its importance, or from a want of information of the character and fitneſs of thoſe who are offered to their ſuffrage.

Let every man then think ſeriouſly and impartially for himſelf. It is a concern, at preſent, of too important and delicate a nature to entruſt to others. If he is ignorant of the character of the candidates, let him enquire diligently of his friends: But in relying on the opinion and advice of others, let him be careful that they are ſuch as have diſcernment and opportunity ſufficient to judge; and let him, above all, beware that they be not prejudiced and biaſſed by flattery and attention, or intereſted by the promiſe or expectation of an office. Y.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

PLEASE to inform the public, thro' the medium of your paper, that the meeting which agreed to run General St. Clair for Governor of Pennſylvania conſiſted *only* of members of Convention, Aſſembly and Council---that the number of that meeting was between twenty and thirty, all of whom were perſons who had been warmly attached to the fœderal government, and active in bringing about the preſent change in our conſtitution. They were ſo far from being biaſſed by "a conſiderable body of the citizens of Philadelphia" in their choice, that no one of our citizens, except members of the above named public bodies, attended the meeting. To render their determination public, they requeſted the members of the meeting from the city to call upon a few of their fellow-citizens, who were known in the country, to communicate, in a letter authenticated by their names, the reſult of their meeting. This was accordingly done, the citizens of Philadelphia having been *firſt* informed of it by means of the news-papers.——The citizens who have ſubſcribed the circular letter have done no more than what has been ſince done by the friends of General Mifflin, at Mr. Epple's tavern—for that meeting was a *ſelected* one, and called together by *written* or *printed* invitations.

The ſubſcribers to the letter of *information*, reſpecting the agreement of the country gentlemen to vote for General St. Clair, are not afraid to riſk their characters upon the contents or iſſue of their letter. They have often expoſed their reputations to calumny for the good of the ſtate, and they have the pleaſure of reflecting, that their opinions of men and meaſures, in all the controverſies which have divided the people of Pennſylvania for 15 years, have in every inſtance been *finally* the opinions of a majority of the inhabitants of the ſtate. The influence of theſe opinions has not been aided by lucrative offices. They have ſucceeded only by their gradually appearing to be agreeable to reaſon, good ſenſe, *and the* intereſt of the ſtate.

It may not be improper here to ſtate ſome facts relative to General St. Clair's circumſtances. From the uncertainty of the times, he contracted debts to a large amount, ſoon after the peace, in the vendue buſineſs. By the ſale of his certificates, acquired for his ſervices during the war, and by the moſt rigid œconomy in his expences, he has honeſtly and chearfully diſcharged all thoſe debts, except about £500. His perſonal eſtate far exceeds that ſum, and his real eſtate in Weſtmoreland county is ſaid to be of conſiderable value.

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N. B. He has for ſale a few Watches of his own make.

Two valuable FARMS for SALE.

ONE of them ſituate in Caernarven townſhip, in the county of Lancaſter, on the Horſe-ſhoe road, about 20 miles from Lancaſter, containing about 210 acres and allowance, adjoining lands of Nathan Evans and others, there are on the Premiſes a ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſtone ſpring-houſe, barn, ſtables and other out-houſes, ſeveral acres of meadow, and more may be made, a thriving apple orchard of the beſt of fruit, a ſufficiency of woodland well timbered, and the arable land is good wheat land, the ſituation is healthy and pleaſant.

And the other of them ſituate partly in Saliſbury townſhip, in the county of Lancaſter, and partly in Honeybrook townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, about one mile from the Bull's head tavern, containing about 220 acres and allowance, adjoining lands of Robert Hughey, Joſhua Evans, Jacob Lawſey and others, on theſe premiſes are erected a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables and other out-houſes, all in good repair, excellent meadow and more may be made, as the land abounds with ſprings and rivulets, woodland ſufficient for fencing and firing, and the arable land is good wheat land.

The terms of payment will be made eaſy. For further particulars enquire of Sebaſtian Graff, at Lancaſter, or of the ſubſcriber at Philadelphia. † WILLIAM VON PHUL.

N. B. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given of the above premiſes.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT lately in the tenure of the Rev. John Albert Conrad Helphenſtein, deceaſed, ſituate on Germantown main ſtreet, ſix miles from this city, bounded on the eaſt by Germantown main ſtreet aforeſaid, on the north by the King of Pruſſia tavern, and on the ſouth by Dr. Benſall's eſtate, being in front 40 feet 6 inches, and continuing that width 109 feet 1½ inches, where its width is increaſed to 57½ feet, and ſo continues until it compleats the diſtance of 976 feet 1½ inches from the main ſtreet, with the privilege and free uſe of a 30 feet alley in the rear of the lot, and a 17 feet alley extending back from the ſaid main ſtreet to the diſtance of 109 feet 1½ inches. The buildings are a large commodious two ſtory ſtone houſe, four rooms on a floor and two in the garret, with an entry on the lower floor, all conveniently planned and well finiſhed. There are alſo behind the houſe a large ſtone kitchen and frame ſtable, and in the yard a well of excellent water. The whole of the lot except the yard is converted into a garden, with a variety of fruit trees and otherwiſe in a high ſtate of cultivation. For terms apply at the ſtore of Evans and Hunt, No. 16, Front-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet.

ROWLAND EVANS, *Attorney in fact for* THOMAS GORDON.

Philad. Sept. 21, 1790. 4 w

RAN away, on the fourth inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living near Salem, a Negroe Wench, named Beck, about 17 years of age, well grown, is a little of the yelloviſh colour, had on and took with her three ſhifts, two of tow linen, two lincey petticoats, one of a mouſe colour, the other black, three ſhortgowns, one of lincey, the others ſtriped tow, two tow aprons, a red and white handkerchief, and an old ſattin bonnet, with a band round it. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid wench in any gaol, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Sept. 11, 1790. LEWIS SIMS.

To the Electors *of the City and County* of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING experienced your favours the two last General Elections, by voting me to the Office of Sheriff: I again solicit a continuance of your interest at the next General Election.

Which will add to the obligation of, Gentlemen,

Your much obliged friend, and humble servant,

Philad. August 24. 1790. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

To the Electors *of the City and County* of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honour you did me at the last General Election, in placing me on the return with the present Sheriff, induces me to solicit a continuance of your votes and interest at the ensuing election, to place me again on the return with the present Officer, which favour will be gratefully acknowledged by

GENTLEMEN,

Your humble Servant,

August 19, 1790. WILLIAM WILL.

To the Electors *of the City and County* of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE this opportunity to inform you, that I purpose offering myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the ensuing Election, to be put on the Return with the present Sheriff, *James Ash*, Esquire: I therefore solicit your Votes and Interest, the favor of which shall be remembered and acknowledged,

By your friend and humble Servant,

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1790.

To the Electors *of the City and County* of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the Favors received from you as a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff at the last Election, I am induced to solicit your Votes and Interest to place me on the Return with the present Officer at the ensuing Election, which will be gratefully acknowledged, by

Your Friend and humble Servant,

Southwark, Aug. 17, 1790. JONATHAN PENROSE.

To the Freeholders *and other* Electors *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING repeatedly experienced your friendship, I flatter myself my past conduct has merited your approbation; I therefore request the favour of a continuance of your votes and interest at the ensuing election for the Coroner's Office, which (as heretofore) shall be held in grateful remembrance, by

GENTLEMEN,

Your much obliged Friend and Humble Servant,

JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

To the Freeholders *and other* Electors *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE friendship you shewed me the last General Election, emboldens me to solicit your votes at the ensuing one, for the office of Coroner, which shall be gratefully acknowledged by,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient,

And humble servant,

Philadelphia, Aug. 28, 1790. JAMES PICKERING.

To the Freeholders *and others* Electors *for the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER returning you my sincerest thanks for the favor done me at the last election, in placing me upon the return for the Coroner's Office, I would solicit a continuance of your suffrages at the ensuing election in electing me to the said office, which favor, if I should be so happy as to obtain, shall be acknowledged with gratitude and ever held in grateful remembrance

By the Public's Friend,

¶ PETER JODON.

Chester County, September 4, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

On Tuesday, the 5th of October next, at the late dwelling-house of ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Esq; at the Cross Roads.

Three STOCKING FRAMES,

In excellent order; with a variety of other Articles too tedious to be inserted. The Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES JOHNSTON,
JOHN M'DOWELL,
JAMES STRAWBRIDGE, } Executors.

‡

Dancing School.

MR. *M'Dougall* presents his compliments to his former employers and the public in general, and informs them he will open his school, at his school room, in Carter's alley, about the middle of the present month.

September 3, 1790.

To be SOLD, at Private Sale.

Agreeable to the last Will and Testament of SAMUEL SILVER, deceased,

A PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, situate in the township of Pilesgrove, county of Salem and state of New-Jersey, bounding on Oldman's Creek, and joining to lands of George Colston, Joseph Pimm, and others; containing 133 acres, more or less, about 80 of which is arable land, 16 or 17 of meadow, the remainder woodland well timbered; there are on said place a new frame dwelling-house, three rooms on a floor, with a cellar under it, a frame kitchen, a good well at the door, a log barn and stables, a waggon-house, and other out-houses, an apple orchard; the soil is fertile and good for grain or grass. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, in Manington township, county aforesaid. SETH SILVER, Executor.

Eighth Month 30th, 1790. †

To be Sold, for Want of Employ,

The Time of a stout healthy Negro Boy,

Thirteen years of age, and has about ten years to serve, has had the small-pox and measles, fit for town or country work.

Enquire of the Printers.

THIS DAY is published, for the PROPRIETORS,

By WILLIAM YOUNG, Bookseller,

The corner of Second and Chesnut-streets,

The UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, And COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

FOR AUGUST, 1790.

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

CONTAINING

PROSE.

THOUGHTS upon the amusements and punishments which are proper for schools, by Dr. *Rush*; Petition in favour of a Negro; Letters to and from the King of Sweden, being an enquiry into the best means of preserving a military spirit among a people, in times of public peace; Curious particulars in the natural history of the Ruricola, or Land Crab; A charge which ought to be delivered to the graduates in the arts, in all the colleges in the United States; Theatrical *Jeux d'esprit*; Observations on the weather in the month of July, 1790; On the benevolent Affections; Extract from an *original* letter written by Dean Swift to Miss Jane Waring; Oration in praise of deliberate Batchelors; On pompous language; History of the American revolution, *(continued)*; On the cruelties perpetrated in settling newly-discovered countries; On good humour; On the affections subsisting between parent and child; Humanity of a raven; Criticism on modern music, by Dr. Franklin; Account of an extraordinary voyage, performed by a part of the crew of the ship Bounty, in an open boat, on the vast Pacific ocean; Remarks on the manufacturing of maple-sugar; A providential anecdote.

IMPARTIAL REVIEW.

An Eulogium in honour of the late Dr. William Cullen, delivered before the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, by Benjamin Rush, M. D. Memoirs of the Bloomsgrove family, by Enos Hitchcock, D. D. The Contrast, a comedy in five acts, written by a citizen of the United States.

COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

Apostrophe to the shade of the justly celebrated founder of Pennsylvania, by a lady; A new song, set to music.

THE CHRONICLE.

Intelligence; Appointments to offices, marriages, and deaths; Prices current, and course of exchange; Meteorological observations.

Ornamented with a favourite piece of music.

Philadelphia, 1st Sept. 1790.

Plymouth township, Montgomery county, August 30, 1790.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

A ROBBERY committed this day, between the hours of three and four in the afternoon, by two fellows, who rushed out of the bushes on the highway between Manatawney road and John Wentz's tavern on Skippack road; one of the villains was a tall slim Irishman, who spoke with the brogue, had on a dark blue coat, which was through on the elbows, marked with the small-pox, black hair, tied behind; the other, a short fellow, about 5 feet and an half high, with a light coloured short cloth coat, light ribbed worsted stockings, with holes in the heels; they took a black leather pocket book, with about £31 10 9 in paper currency, a five dollar bank note, and about twenty-one shillings and three-pence in quarter dollars and other small silver, with several receipts and other papers of value. Whoever takes up and secures the said villains, so that they may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, by

§ REES BELL, Collector.

Notice to the Creditors of William Pusey, deceased.

ABOUT the middle of March last I made known to several of you my determination of administering to the estate of William Pusey; this I accomplished at Mr. Campbell's office the 29th of the same instant; and now think it necessary to inform you, that the books, and other papers, are kept from me by the widow, who, to elude the delivery thereof, has since (as I am informed from good authority) administered in the Delaware state. Through a friend of her's I have been told four months ago, that she would cite me to a Register's court, to compel me to relinquish my administration. This, however, she has not yet put in execution; should it be done, I shall be advised by such of said Pusey's creditors in the city, as I can conveniently consult on the occasion. It cannot be thought that I was over anxious to enter on this administration, when it is considered that William Pusey had died upwards of three years and six months before I took this step. WILLIAM GIBBONS.

Chester county, August 31st, 1790. ‡

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who have any demands against the estate of JOSEPH SWABRY, late of Salem, in Salem county, state of New-Jersey, deceased, to render in their accounts, properly attested, before the expiration of six months; and all those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, to JONATHAN GIBBS or THOMAS CLEMENT, in Salem, or SAMUEL WILCOX, in Philadelphia, Administrators. wtf

Philadelphia, April 9, 1790.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, did, on the 26th day of June, 1786, give a Bond to a certain *Samuel Burmon*, for the sum of £140, payable in two years and six months after date: This is therefore to warn all persons against taking an assignment of said Bond, as I am determined not to pay the same, by reason of frauds in the articles and damages sustained, for which the said Bond was given. ‡

May 27, 1790. 1 y. SAMUEL DOLLESS.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT large and commodious dwelling-house, bake-house, granaries, &c. situated in Union, near Front-street, being part of the estate of Philip Moser, deceased, now in the tenure of Mr. Joseph Ashbridge; the lot is 57 feet front on Union-street, and in depth 53 feet four inches, on which is erected a three story brick house, 27 feet front, with bake-house, store, granaries and wood-house, the whole in good repair. The lot has the privilege of a four feet alley on the east; in point of situation, and convenience for carrying on the baking business extensively, there are few (if any) in the city equal to it.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

One-third of the whole purchase money to remain on interest during the natural life of Sophia Poulas (late Moser;) 600 pounds to be paid on executing the deeds; 200 pounds on the first day of January, 1793; 200 on the first day of January, 1795, and the remainder on the first day of January, 1797.

A title and possession will be given, on the payment of the first sum of 600 pounds, giving sufficient security for the remaining sums, by SOPHIA POULAS, Executrix.

¶ 6w PHILIP BOEHM, Executor.

HARROWGATE.

A CONCERT of *Vocal* and *Instrumental Musick* will be performed on THURSDAY next, the 23d instant, at Four o'Clock, and the Place elegantly *illuminated* at Seven.

Should the weather prove unfavourable, the Concert will be postponed till the next day.

The subscriber's Light Carriage will leave Mr. *Epple's* Tavern, in Race-street, at three o'clock every afternoon, carrying passengers to Harrowgate, and back again, for 2s. each.

September 22. GEORGE ESTERLY.

Run away from Burlington,

A NEGRO Lad, named POMPEY, about 21 years of age, yellowish complexion, had his leg broke, which is set crooked, and makes him walk lame; he had on, when he went away, a ticklenburg shirt and trowsers; an old brown coat, a pair of boots too short in the feet, and a round hat; he took with him a bundle, in which was a ticklenburg shirt, a pair of Russia sheeting trowsers, a pair of overalls, a light coloured broad cloth coat, with other articles. It is supposed he will endeavour to get on board some vessel: Therefore all masters of vessels are forewarned taking him off. Whoever apprehends said Negro, and confines him in any goal, or brings him home, shall receive Four Dollars, and reasonable charges, from REYNOLD KEEN, Esq; in Philadelphia, or JOHN LAWRENCE, in Burlington.

June 12, 1790. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

A HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM, situated within a mile and a half of Germantown, on the Old York road, seven miles and a half from Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, about 50 whereof are fine timber, 20 watered meadow, the residue arable, divided into convenient sized fields, one of which is a thriving young orchard of the best grafted fruit. Considerable quantities of lime, dung and plaster of paris have been laid on the soil, which is naturally good, within these two years; 16 acres of red clover will be cut this season, and the principal part of the land is rich enough for that grass. There are on the premises, elegantly situated, a stone house, 53 feet front, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, genteelly furnished, a square log kitchen, stone spring house, stone barn, adjoining to which is a frame building, being a compleat corn crib, granary, and implement house. There are two fine streams of water which run through the farm, and render every field convenient for pasturing. Apply to the Printers. tf

George Tudor, *Broker,*

At his Office, the north side of Market street, three doors above Second-street, opposite the old Court house, Philadelphia,

BUYS, sells and exchanges the different species of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities of this and every other state in the Union.

Furnishes Certificates and State Money for the Land-office, and the business of taking out Warrants, Patents, &c. done with dispatch.

Every Kind of transferable Property, real and personal, disposed of to the best advantage, on very reasonable terms. 3m

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

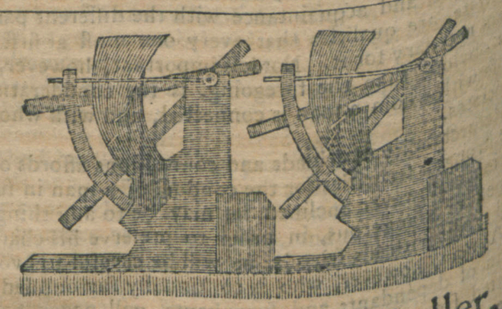
in Pennsylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, situated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the south side, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road from Alexandria to Winchester. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is so well watered, that much more meadow may easily be made. There are on the premises two small dwelling-houses and several out-houses, with an excellent young orchard. It is well situated for a store and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leesburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caspar Wister*, in Philadelphia. tf.

To the MERCHANTS *and* TRADERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

To be Sold, or Bartered for Goods,

THE moiety or half part of a tract of 1017 acres and 35 perches of LAND, situate on the heads of Schuylkill river, in Brunswick township, Berks county, adjoining a tract of land late of Francis Parvin, jun. now Samuel Pleasant's land, now or formerly vacant, a tract of land late Benjamin Lightfoot and Francis Parvin's heirs, and land now or formerly vacant, which hath been taken up a number of years on account of the richness of the soil, and great quantity of all sorts of timber, especially the abundance of pine-trees useful for boards and shingles, which occasions it to increase in value, by having the convenience to convey them down Schuylkill to market, besides the great body of coal mine said to be thereon. Any person inclining to purchase, by applying to the Printers hereof, may see the draught, and be informed of the terms, &c. ¶ 4w



William Kain, Fuller,

TAKES this method to inform the public that his Fulling-mill and works, at Cole's-town, near Haddonfield, are in good order for carrying on the fulling business in a complete manner. All those who please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work quick and well done, as reasonable as can be done elsewhere, and their favors gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Cloths, worsteds, &c. will be taken in at JOHN NEGUS's, at Arch-street ferry, in Philadelphia, at SAMUEL KENNARD's, Esq; and JOHN BRANSON's, weaver, in Haddonfield; and at SAMUEL COLE's, Moore's-town, where cloths will be duly taken away and returned after being dressed by said WILLIAM KAIN, who purposes giving his attendance once a week for that purpose.--All persons are desired to put proper directions in writing, with their names, in their cloths. tf.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER, 1790. THE NUMB. 3148.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1790.

Public Notice is hereby Given

To the FREEMEN *of the* City *and* County *of* Philadelphia,

THAT a GENERAL ELECTION is to be held for the City and *County* aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of October next, at the State House in the City of Philadelphia, where the Freemen of the District of Southwark, and of the Townships of the Northern Liberties, Moyamensing, Passyunk, Blockley, and Kingsessing, are also to hold their Elections. The Freemen of the Townships of Germantown, Roxborough and Bristol, are to hold their Elections at the Union School-house, in Germantown: And the Freemen of the other Townships in the said County, are to hold their Elections at the House now or late of John Barnesly, in Bustletown, in the Township of Lower Dublin. The Judges, Inspectors, &c. for the present year to be chosen according to the directions of the late Act to regulate the General Elections; and the returns to be made as usual. The Election to be opened between the hours of Ten in the Morning and One in the Afternoon; at which places the Electors of the City and County are to chuse

One Person for Governor of the State,
Three Persons for Senators,
Five Persons for Representatives for the City } in the General
Five Persons for ditto, for the County, } Assembly.
Two Persons for Sheriffs,
Two Persons for Coroners, and
One Commissioner for the County.

And the Constables of the City and County are requested to hold their Elections in their respective Wards and Townships, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of October next, to elect Township and Ward Assessors and Inspectors, to attend at the General Election aforesaid.

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 25, 1790.

Jonathan Harvey & Co.

No. 5, Water, below Market-street, have received per the ships Ceres and Adriana, from Liverpool; Molly from Hull, and Pigou from London,

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Consisting of as follow, viz.

STRIPED duffils,
4-4, 9-4 and 10-4 rose blankets,
Bea skins and coatings,
Ladies 8-4 ditto,
Superfine drab plains,
Hunters forest and half thicks,
6-4 double milled cloth,
Fashionable striped elastic beavers,
Keresey beavers and flannels,
7-8, 8-4 and 7-4 baize,
6-4 and 7-4 superfine cloth,
Wildbores and camblets,
Shalloons and calimancoes,
Durants, Joans and moreens,
Velverets, corduroy and fancy cords,
Florentines and lastings,
Worsted valentias & stockinets,
Irish linens,
Scots thread and sewing silk,
Beaver and felt hats.

6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Farm, situated in the township of Eastbradford, in the county of Chester, within two miles of the Turk's Head, 27 from Philadelphia; containing 315 acres of land, about 90 acres whereof are fine timber, 35 acres watered meadow of the best quality, and as much more may be made with very little expence; the residue arable, divided into fized fields, with plenty of water in each. There are on said farm a large stone dwelling house with four rooms on each floor, large stone spring house with an excellent cheese room over the same, a large frame barn 80 by 30 feet, with stabling under the whole, very convenient for cattle and horses, a granary, smoke-house, apple kiln, and sundry other out-buildings very convenient; the whole in good repair. This farm will be sold on easy good terms to the purchaser. Any person inclining to purchase may apply to the subscriber, on the premises. An indisputable title will be given.

† BENJAMIN POWEL.

September 27, 1790.

New Books, American Editions,

(*Printed by* W. SPOTSWOOD,) *Sold by*

WILLIAM PRICHARD,

Market-street, south side, between Front and Second-streets:

THE DEATH of CAIN, in five books, by a Lady. Price sewed 1/6; neatly bound 1/10 1-2.

*** The generality of those who have perused that beautiful and much admired production of Mr. Gessner, the *Death of Abel*, have regretted the unfinished state in which the author seems to have left the piece; as, in their opinion, he has given us only the first part of the tragedy, and neglected to do poetical justice to the principal characters concerned. For the satisfaction of such readers, and every reader of taste and judgment must be classed in this number, the editor is happy to gratify their wishes by presenting them with the conclusion of the piece, successfully executed by one of those lively imaginations, so generally remarked in writers of the fair sex. The universal approbation which her elegant performance has deservedly obtained from the best judges in Britain, and the rapid and extensive sale of the numerous editions already printed there, will, it is hoped, prove a sufficient recommendation to the candid American reader.

Rudiments of Taste, in a series of Letters from a Mother to her Daughters: to which are added, Maxims addressed to Young Ladies, by the Countess Dowager of Carlisle. Price sewed 1/10 1-2 neatly bound 2/6.

¶¶ The preceding articles, from their moral tendency, and the valuable instructions which they furnish, towards assisting in forming the taste and regulating the conduct of Young Ladies, on their first introduction to the great and critical world, will be found worthy the attention of Parents, and those who are interested in Female Education.

Sir Matthew Hale's Affectionate Epistles to his Children; with Directions concerning the religious Observation of the Lord's Day; to which is prefixed, the Life of the Author. A new edition. Price sewed 1/6.

†‡† The Editor, in presenting this work to the public, avails himself of the present good sense of parents, and a consciousness of the importance of putting books of virtuous tendency in the hands of youth in general; to doubt approbation would, perhaps, be ignorance. He professes himself influenced by no motive, but the satisfaction and desire of pointing to that which is good.

Subjects for Painters, by Peter Pindar, Esq; Price 1/10 1-2, Expostulatory Odes, by the same. Price 1/.

The Lousiad, by the same. Price 1/6.

The New Complete American Letter Writer; or, the Art of Correspondence, containing Letters on the most important subjects, viz. Business, Friendship, Courtship, Love and Marriage, Politeness, Economy, Affection, Amusement, Duty, Advice, Religion, &c. Price 7/6.

†‡† Take care to ask for the *Letter Writer* printed by William Spotswood in Philadelphia, which, on comparison, will be found superior to any imported Letter Writer.

The Beauties of Sterne; including all his pathetic tales and most distinguished observations on life, selected for the heart of sensibility. The tenth edition. Price 4/2.

The Beauties of Johnson, consisting of his maxims and observations; to which is added, the Life of Dr. Johnson. Price 6/.

Essays on Shakespeare's Dramatic Characters; to which is added, An Essay on the Faults of Shakespeare, by Mr. Richardson, Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow. Price 5/.

Pope's Essay on Man, and Goldsmith's Deserted Village. Price sewed 1/6.

The Night Cap, by Mr. Mercier, 2 vols. Price 10/.

The Accomplished Gentleman, or Principles of Politeness; extracted from the Letters of the late Earl of Chesterfield, to his Son, Philip Dormer Stanhope, Esq; to which is added, Moral Reflections and Maxims, written by the late Duke de la Rochefoucault. Price bound 2/6, sewed 1/10 1-2.

A History of the late Siege of Gibraltar, with a Description of that Garrison, by a Captain in the late 72d Regiment, or Royal Manchester Volunteers. Price 6/.

The Life of Baron Frederick Trenck; containing his adventures, his cruel and excessive sufferings, during ten years imprisonment in the Fortress of Magdeburg, by command of the late King of Prussia; also anecdotes, historical, political and personal. Price 6/.

Prayers for the use of families. The fourth edition, enlarged. Price 4/2.

The Works of Peter Pindar, Esq; 2 vols. A new edition, with additions. Price 11/3.

Ela, or the Delusions of the Heart; a tale founded on facts, to which is added, Henry and Emma, a poem, by M. Pryor, Esq; also, the Deserted Village, by Dr. Goldsmith. Price sewed 2/6.

The Life and Adventures of Maria Cecilia, Daughter of Achmet III. Emperor of the Turks. Price 6/.

The Fair Solitary, or Female Hermit, a pathetic tale. From the French of the Marchioness of Lambert. Price sewed 1/10 1-2.

The School of Virtue, or the History of Henry Howard, and the Honorable Miss Henrietta Colville, a Novel. Price bound 6/.

The Apollo, being a Collection of such English Songs as are most eminent for poetical merit. Price sewed 2/6.

The Charmer, embellished with a handsome engraved frontispiece of Anna's urn) being a Select Collection of English, Scots and American Songs, including the modern; with a Selection of favorite Toasts and Sentiments. Price sewed 3/.

The Vocal Remembrancer, being a Collection of the most admired Songs, embellished with an elegant pastoral scene. Price sewed 4/2.

☞ *This Book with the Apollo and Charmer, will be found to contain as good a Collection of Songs as is extant in the English language.*

The Comical adventures of Gil Blas of Santillane. Price sewed 3/9.

Thirty-two Fables, addressed to the Ladies, by Dr. Cozens. Price 2/6.

Love a la-Mode, a Comedy of two acts. Price 1/.

The Poor Soldier, a Comic Opera. Price 1/.

The Maid of the Mill, a Comic Opera. Price 1/6.

The Lord of the Manor, a Comic Opera. Price 1/6.

The Child of Nature, a Dramatic Piece of four acts: From the French of Madame the Marchioness of Sillery, formerly the Countess of Genlis. Price 1/6.

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P. Ovidii Nasonis Metamorphoseon, Libra X. or, Ten select Books of Ovid's Metamorphoses; with an English translation, compiled from the two former translations, by Davidson and Clarke: a prosody table and references (after the manner of Mr Stirling) pointing out, at one view, the scanning of each verse and Davison's English notes. Price 11/3.

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Two valuable FARMS for SALE.

ONE of them situate in Caernarven township, in the county of Lancaster, on the Horse-shoe road, about 20 miles from Lancaster, containing about 210 acres and allowance, adjoining lands of Nathan Evans and others, there are on the Premises a stone dwelling house, stone spring-house, barn, stables and other out-houses, several acres of meadow, and more may be made, a thriving apple orchard of the best of fruit, a sufficiency of woodland well timbered, and the arable land is good wheat land, the situation is healthy and pleasant.

And the other of them situate partly in Salisbury township, in the county of Lancaster, and partly in Honeybrook township, in the county of Chester, about one mile from the Bull's head tavern, containing about 220 acres and allowance, adjoining lands of Robert Hughey, Joshua Evans, Jacob Lawsey and others, on these premises are erected a good dwelling-house, barn, stables and other out houses, all in good repair, excellent meadow and more may be made, as the land abounds with springs and rivulets, woodland sufficient for fencing and firing, and the arable land is good wheat land.

The terms of payment will be made easy. For further particulars enquire of Sebastian Graff, at Lancaster, or of the subscriber at Philadelphia. † WILLIAM VON PHUL.

N. B. Immediate possession will be given of the above premises.

An Apprentice

Wanted to the Clock and Watch making business,

Apply to THOMAS HOWARD, No. 26, in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, --where

All kinds of Clock and Watch work are done as usual.

N. B. He has for sale a few Watches of his own make.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT lately in the tenure of the Rev. John Albert Conrad Helpenstein, deceased, situate on Germantown main street, six miles from this city, bounded on the east by Germantown main street aforesaid, on the north by the King of Prussia tavern, and on the south by Dr. Bensall's estate, being in front 40 feet 6 inches, and continuing that width 109 feet 1½ inches, where its width is increased to 57½ feet, and so continues until it compleats the distance of 976 feet 1½ inches from the main street, with the privilege and free use of a 30 feet alley in the rear of the lot, and a 17 feet alley extending back from the said main street to the distance of 109 feet 1½ inches. The buildings are a large commodious two story stone house, four rooms on a floor and two in the garret, with an entry on the lower floor, all conveniently planned and well finished. There are also behind the house a large stone kitchen and frame stable, and in the yard a well of excellent water. The whole of the lot except the yard is converted into a garden, with a variety of fruit trees and otherwise in a high state of cultivation. For terms apply at the store of Evans and Hunt, No. 16, Front-street, below Market-street.

ROWLAND EVANS, *Attorney in fact for* THOMAS GORDON.

Philad. Sept. 21, 1790. 4 w

RAN away, on the fourth instant, from the subscriber, living near Salem, a Negroe Wench named Beck, about 17 years of age, well grown, is a little of the yellowish colour, had on and took with her three shifts, two of tow linen, two lincey petticoats, one of a mouse colour, the other black, three short-gowns, one of lincey, the others striped tow, two tow aprons, a red and white handkerchief, and an old sattin bonnet, with a band round it. Whoever takes up and secures said wench in any gaol, so that her master may get her again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

Sept. 11, 1790. LEWIS SIMS.

Just Published, and now Selling,

At W. and D. HALL's Book-store,

IN MARKET-STREET,

The Book of COMMON PRAYER,

and Administration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Use of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the Seventh Day of August, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HALL, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:——"*The Book of Common Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America: together with the Psalter, or Psalms of David.*"——*In Conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States of America, entituled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned.*"

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.*

Plaster of Paris,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY,

Ground to any degree of fineness, to suit the purchaser,

To be Sold at the GAOL in Philadelphia.

The price at present is *Three Shillings* per bushel, where it will be continued to be sold on the lowest terms occasionally.

THE great advantages arising from this important manure are now pretty generally understood by the farmers in the neighbourhood of the city; but perhaps its success in gardens is not so much known. Some experiments made this spring on cabbage plants have been attended with astonishing effects.

Great care will be taken that none but the very best sort shall be ground at the Gaol; and as the giving useful employment to the criminals will contribute to the benefit of the community, it is hoped that it may prove an additional inducement to farmers and gardeners to make trial of so convenient a manure. tf

September 11, 1790.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

TWO Valuable PLANTATIONS, adjoining each other, both in Charlestown township, Chester county, situated within sight of the Admiral Warren, on the Lancaster road, 24 miles from Philadelphia. The first containing 146 acres of good LAND, about 100 acres cleared, 20 whereof good watered meadow, the remainder well timbered; a large orchard of good fruit. On said place, there are a good stone dwelling house, with four rooms on a floor, a good cellar under the same, a stone kitchen, with garners over the same, sufficient to contain 400 bushels of grain; a stone spring-house within a few feet of the kitchen, with a never failing spring of water, a good barn, stables, hay-houses and barracks to hold grain; also a good waggon-house, with a large hay-loft over the same.

The other containing 117 acres of good LAND, about 80 cleared, 12 whereof good watered meadow, the remainder well timbered; a large orchard of good fruit. On said place there are a good dwelling-house, part stone and part log, a spring-house with a never failing spring of water a small distance from the door, a large garner over the same, a good barn, stables, hay-house and barracks to hold grain. The titles indisputable. The above premises will be exposed to Public Sale, on the 1st day of November next, if not sold before. The terms of sale may be known, by applying to either of the subscribers

‡ JAMES DAVIS,
METHUSELAH DAVIS,
JOHN ADAMS.

August 23, 1790.

STOCKHOLM, July 13.

The Finland mail of yesterday, and a messenger from the Duke of Sudermania, who arrived in the evening, brought the news of the defeat of the Swedish fleets by those of Russia, on the 3d and 4th instant.

An unsuccessful attempt made by the King of Sweden to destroy the Russian coasting squadron at Viborg, and the approach of the Prince de Nassau, with the Cronstadt division, had already rendered the position of the Swedes at the entrance of Viborg Bay extremely critical, when the scarcity of ammunition, and the want of provisions, made their return to their own ports a measure of necessity.

The King resolved therefore to avail himself of a strong easterly wind, which set in on the 3d, and to set sail with both fleets for Schwenk Sund and Sweaborg.

The grand fleet had to penetrate through a narrow pass, and to sustain the fire of four Russian line of battle ships, two of which were placed on each side of the Strait. After this it had to engage the whole of Admiral Tschitschakoff's line, which was drawn up along the coast, at a small distance, while his frigates were ranged among the islands which lie nearer the shore.

The Swedish van, under Admiral Modee, passed the Srait, without suffering any essential loss, firing with great spirit both broadsides against the enemy. The cannonade from the four Russian ships was however so powerful, and continued to be so well supported, that it was resolved by the Duke of Sudermania to make an attempt to burn them. But this operation proved so unsuccessful, that the fire-ships employed in it were driven upon one of his Royal Highness's own line of battle ships, and a frigate, both of which blew up.

This accident seems to have caused a degree of confusion among the ships that were to follow, four of which struck upon the rocks, and were left to the mercy of the enemy.

On their farther course along the coast, with a diminished force, the Swedes lost two more ships of the line, which were taken by the enemy. The engagement continued all night, and part of the next day (the 4th) on the evening of which the Duke of Sudermania arrived at Sweaborg.

The fate of the coasting fleet is not so exactly known, no official accounts having yet been received from it: But it is certain that the King arrived the same evening in Swensk-Sund, with a large part of the fleet, having lost six gallies, with eight hundred men (of the guards) which were taken by the Russians, besides a number of smaller vessels taken or sunk, reported to amount to sixty. The whole loss in men, on the part of the Swedes, is estimated at seven thousand.

His Swedish Majesty, having supplied the remains of his squadron with provisions and ammunition, and having been joined by the division under M. de Cronstadt, which had not been able to reach the bay of Viborg, is already sailed again, with a view to prevent the Prince of Nassau, who is said to be advancing with the Cronstadt and Viborg squadrons, from getting into the port of Frederickshamn.

July 17. Yesterday, at half past seven, his Majesty's Adjutant, Baron Stiernbald, arrived here, sent as a Courier to her Majesty with the happy tidings, that the King had gained a complete victory at Schwenk Sund, over the Russian galley fleet.

The action happened on the 9th of July (being the 28th Anniversary of the Empress of Russia's Accession to the Throne.) It began at half past nine in the morning, and lasted full twenty-four, with the intermission of two hours at midnight, when the darkness prevented their going on.

The King commanded in person during the whole action, having for the second in command Lieutenant Colonel Cronstadt.

The Swedes had two gun boats blown up, and one Udemia, a large vessel, sunk by a bomb, crew saved.

RUSSIAN FRIGATES *and* GALLEYS *taken or destroyed on the 9th and 10th July.*

Maria Frigate, 38 guns, overset and lost.
Catharina ditto ditto, aground, but can be repaired.
Constantina ditto ditto, ditto.
Alexander ditto ditto, ditto.
St. Nicolas ditto ditto, sunk.
Petersburg galley, shot between wind and water, but can be repaired.
Five galleys, one sunk, four taken.
No. 4. galley, with three 18 pounders, taken and repairable.
One galley sunk.
No. 5. galley, one 24 pounder, and two 12 pounders cannon, stranded.
One galley with 24 pounders, and three 12 pounders, ashore, but repairable.
No. 8. galley.
One galley with three 18 pounders, and two 8 pounders ditto.
One ditto, sunk.
No. 2. galley sunk.
One hemmema, repairable.
One chebeck, useless.
Two galleys, 1 repairable.
One brigantine, sunk.
One galliot, sunk.
Four galliots, sunk.
Four galliots, 1 sunk, and 3 repairable.
One tschaike, repairable.
Two floating batteries, sunk, eight 30 pounders each.
Four cutters, taken.
Two gun shallops, sunk.
Two advice shallops, taken.

Most of them had guns from 12 to 30 pounders, and the greatest part carrying thirty each, of different calibres.---110 officers and 2000 men are made prisoners; amongst which are the Russian Brigadier Denisow, and the Prince of Nassau's Flag Captain.-----Trophies, &c. are bringing in every moment.

Given on board the Amphion, at anchor at Schwenk Sund, the 10th of July, 1790.

(Signed) O. CRONSTADT.

Another account says, that an express arrived at Stockholm on the 17th ult. with an account, that the King of Sweden, on the 9th preceding, gained a complete victory over the fleet of Russian galleys, under the command of the Prince of Nassau.

One hundred and ten officers, amongst whom were the Russian Brigadier Denisow and the Prince of Nassau's Flag Captain, with two thousand seamen, were made prisoners.

The action lasted from ten in the morning until half past ten the following day, except an interval of two hours at midnight.

Five Russian frigates, fifteen galleys, one hemmema, one chebeck, one brigantine, nine galliots, one tschaike, two floating batteries, four cutters, and four shallops, were either destroyed or taken by the King, with a great number of stores, trophies, &c.

The account is dated on board the Amphion, at anchor in Schwenk Sund, on the 10th July, 1790.

LONDON, August 1.

Answer of the KING *of the* FRENCH, *to the Federative Deputies of the Eighty-three Departments of the National Guards, at the Thuilleries, on the 13th ult.*

"I receive with much sensibility the testimonies of love and attachment which you give me in the name of the National Guards, united in all parts of France.

"May the solemn day, on which you are to renew in common your oath to the Nation, pass over without dissention, and may it serve to strengthen the calm, and establish the reign of the laws and of liberty throughout the realm!

"Defenders of the public peace, of the laws and of liberty! consider that your first duty is the maintenance of order, and obedience to the laws; that the benefits of a free constitution ought to be equal to all; that the more free we are, the more serious become offences against the liberty and property of others, the more criminal become acts of violence and outrage, when they are not committed by command.

"Report to your fellow-citizens, that I wish I could speak to them all as I speak to you here. Tell them that their King is their father, their brother, their friend; that he cannot be happy but in their welfare; great but in their glory; powerful but in their liberty; rich but in their prosperity; and that he can only suffer in their afflictions. Above all, make known the words, or rather the sentiments, of my heart in the humble cottages, and in the retreats of the unfortunate. Tell them, that tho' I cannot go along with you into their asylums, I wish to do so; and that both in my affection, and by the laws, which are the protectors of the feeble, I will watch over them. Say, in fine, to the different provinces of my kingdom, that the more that circumstances will permit me to fulfil the wish I have formed of visiting them with my family, the happier it will make my heart."

There is, amongst many others, this remarkable circumstance in Lord Heathfield's life, that he raised the first regiment of light dragoons in the British service, in the year 1750, which he has had the command of ever since; being the only regiment in Britain which never changed its Colonel.

When this gallant regiment was reviewed some years ago by his Majesty in Hyde-Park, they presented to the King the standards which they had taken from the enemy. The King, gratified with their high character, asked his Lordship, then General Elliott, what mark of his favour he could bestow on his regiment, equal to their merits. He answered, that his regiment would be proud, if his Majesty should think that by their services they were entitled to the distinction of *Royals*. It was accordingly made a Royal regiment, with this flattering title, "The 15th, or King's Royal regiment of Light Dragoons;" which it now retains.

By a legal decision, it appears, that if a man turn his wife out of doors, and refuse to maintain her, whoever receives her into his house may bring an action, and recover the sum expended for her necessary maintenance; but, on the other hand, where a wife elopes from, or refuses to co-habit with her husband, he is not liable to pay her debts.

When the King of Prussia arrived at his head-quarters at Schonwalde, he addressed the officers of his army in the following speech:

"I am come hither to take upon me the command of the army. It is true, we have no enemy at present to encounter, and a short time will still elapse before I can know the result of the present negociations.

"I never will recede from the proposals I have made to establish a peace; should they not be accepted, the sword must terminate the differences. Whenever that event may come to pass, I hope I shall find in my army, officers worthy to bear that distinction, and who will hold that valour in their remembrance, which so universally prevailed in the army during the last war.

"Those who do their duty, may depend upon finding promotion and reward; and those who do not enter into war with zeal and alacrity, may procure dismission on a proper application within fourteen days."

The address offered to the National Assembly of France, in the name of the Citizens of the United States of America, on the tenth of July, 1790, by Messrs. Barlow, Jones, Blackdon, Swan, Vernon, Appleton, Hudwell, Jarvis, and George Washington Green.*

GENTLEMEN,—The Citizens of the United States of America now resident in Paris, struck with admiration at the developement and extension of their own principles in your great country, beg leave to approach the holy Altar of Liberty, and express to the National Assembly that ardent gratitude and profound respect, which are due to the fathers of the nation and the benefactors of mankind. The rays of the Western Star, diffused from a distant portion of the Globe, are now met, and reverberated by that rising Sun of Glory, which floods with light the dominions of France, and begins to illuminate the world.

Irresistable is the energy of truth: And the celerity of her progress transcends calculation. We believed, and we earnestly wished, that the blessings of liberty might one day be understood: That the nations might rouse from their lethargy, and assert the rights of men, in a voice that men could not resist: We believed that enormous luxury and domination would be disrobed of their unnatural charms; that arbitrary Kings and Rulers, those gods of the earth, would be induced to renounce their idolatrous distinctions, to mingle with their fellow freemen, and rejoice in the felicity of the race. We believed, that Religion, the mildest daughter of heaven, would one day divest herself of the borrowed terrors of intolerance, and change the sword of slaughter to the sceptre of peace. We now behold those events most astonishingly accelerated; and we feel a dignifying satisfaction, a new and unspeakable pleasure, in standing before this venerable host of the heroes of humanity, who have contended with so much success in the field of truth and on the heights of virtue.

May your efforts and atchievements be recompensed with the attestations of an applauding conscience, and the blessings of a grateful country; and may the patriot King, who has so generously sacrificed with you on the common altar of the public weal, amply partake with you in all those rewards which gratify the good and exalt the great.

The Monarch who began his youthful career by extending such signal acts of beneficence to a distant nation, then struggling to be free, was worthy to rejoice in thus voluntarily exchanging the splendours of prerogative, and the rod of despotism, for the homage of freemen, and the love and gratitude of fellow-citizens. In the acclamations of regenerated France, he may indeed be called the *first King* of the *French*; but in the language of the extolling universe, he will be stiled the first King of men.

And now, Gentlemen, we have but one request to make.—We beg leave to enjoy the honor of assisting at that august ceremony which promises to perpetuate the happiness of France. When the men of your nation, in our country, fought and bled with us under the standard of freedom, they taught us to love them. At the present moment, when the establishment of principles here, similar to our own, invigorate the bonds of our union, and attach us to you by new ties that dignify and strengthen society, exulting in your political elevation, we hail you brothers and fellow-citizens! and our hearts overflow with the soft sentiments of a more endeared amity.

At the foot of the same altar where the representatives and soldier-citizens of a great empire shall take the oath of fidelity to the nation, the law, and the King, we should swear an eternal friendship to the French—yes, Gentlemen, to all the French who remain faithful to the principles which you have consecrated; for, like you, we cherish liberty; like you, we love peace.

The President's Answer.

It was by aiding you in the acquisition of freedom, that the French learned to know it, and to love it. The hands that have broken the shackles of freedom are not made to wear them.—The French nation in this respect, indeed, more fortunate than the American, owes her victory to the virtue and patriotism of her King; while seas of blood were the price of *yours*. Courage burst asunder your chains—reason has dissolved ours. Your country was the first throne of liberty--now she supports herself on the two worlds.

At the feast, which will give to the universe an affecting spectacle of a great union of friends---the Assembly will rejoice to see the citizens of the United States of America, who now present themselves before us. Let us still be brothers, and let the two nations form but one great people.

William and Joseph Sansom,

No. 67, Second, near Arch-street,

Have received by the different Vessels from London, Liverpool and Hull, and the Two Brothers, Capt. Geddes, from Dublin,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Which they will dispose of, by the piece or package, on very low TERMS.

[Particulars in our next.]

SAMUEL SHAW,

Has just imported in the Ceres, Manchester and Adriana, from Liverpool,---the Molly, from Hull,---and the Pigou and Marquis la Fayette, from London,

A general Assortment of Fall Goods,

Which are now opening at his store, the corner of Water and and Arch-streets, on very reasonable terms, for cash or short credit, among which are

COARSE and fine broad and narrow cloths, kerseys, plains and halfthicks, coatings, duffils and flannels, baizes, kendall cottons, Indian and rose blankets, worsted, silk and worsted and cotton stockings, shaloons, calimancoes, tammies and durants, rattinets, moreens, wildbores and joans spinning, figured russels, brown and white Irish linens, 9-8 ditto sheeting; and a neat assortment of Manchester goods, cottons, calicoes, &c. steel in half faggots, tin in boxes, window glass.

Also a few hogsheads of good James River Tobacco.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, agreeably to the Militia laws of the state of Pennsylvania, now in force, the Militia of the county of Bucks are required to meet in battalions under their respective officers, on the following days, viz. The First Battalion on Monday, the 18th day of October next, at the the usual place of parade in the township of Springfield. The Second Battalion on Tuesday, the 19th, at the usual place in the township of Plumstead. The Third Battalion on Wednesday, the 20th, at the Four-lane-ends, in the township of Middletown. And the Fourth Battalion on Thursday, the 21st, at the usual place in the township of Northampton.

FRANCIS MURRAY, Lieutenant of Bucks County.

September 20, 1790.

Chester, September 17th, 1790.

BY virtue of a precept from under the hand and seal of Christian Febiger, Esquire, Treasurer and sole Trustee of the general loan-office of the late province, now state, of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the 29th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain brick Messuage or Tenement, and Lot or Piece of Ground thereunto belonging, situate in Lower Chichester township, county of Delaware, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded by Delaware river, by a lot late of Thomas Clayton, Discord-lane, and a lot late of Mary Clayton. The above messuage has been a long accustomed tavern opposite one of the public piers: Late the property of Robert Moulder, deceased. Seized and to be sold by

‡ NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, September 21, 1790.

WAS committed to the gaol of this county, on the 16th instant, a Negroe man, who calls himself Harry, about 23 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, of a slender make, has a mark on one cheek, full mouth and thick lips, says he is a slave to Cornelius Naudain, of Apoquinimink Hundred, in the county of New-Castle, and state of Delaware. His master is requested to come, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold to discharge the costs, in six weeks from the date hereof.

‡ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, September 27, 1790.

WAS committed to the gaol of this county, on the 24th of this instant, a Negroe man, about 28 years of age, well made, about 5 feet 10 inches high, says he is a free man, by name Joseph Williamson, and was born near one Mr. George Hackam's, near Patowmack river, in Virginia, and was taken from thence by the British, during the late war. His master, if any he hath, is requested to come, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his fees, in six weeks from the date hereof

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

* *The noted Paul Jones.*

GEORGE-TOWN, September 22.

By a gentleman who returned from Kentuckey laſt week, we have received the following authentic information, that on account of the many depredations committed by the Indians on the Ohio river, a party of the inhabitants of Kentuckey, ſome time in Auguſt, croſſed the river below the Falls, and with the utmoſt ſpeed marched about forty miles up the Indian Shore, where they fell in with a party, whom they ſurrounded and totally defeated, taking 25 priſoners, 15 of which proved to be white people, who had aſſociated with the Indians, and for ſome time paſt committed piracy on the Ohio River. They were all ſafely lodged in gaol before our informant came away.

NEW-YORK, September 24.

There is a report current in town, that a free navigation of the Miſſiſippi is ceded to the United States by the court of Spain.

On the 12th of April laſt was a violent hurricane at the Cape of Good Hope. Six large veſſels were driven on ſhore and loſt, one of which was an American whaler. The Guardian frigate, that ſo miraculouſly preſerved Lieutenant Riou, and part of his crew in the Southern Ocean, was driven on ſhore, and has ſince been broken up as entirely uſeleſs.

Accounts from the northward mention a conſiderable number of wolves having been killed by the inhabitants near the Cat's Kill mountains. Bears and other wild animals, it is ſaid, are pouring down from the north in great numbers, and are becoming very troubleſome to the country around, having committed much miſchief already among the ſheep. Several farmers have ſuſtained great loſſes by them; one in particular, whoſe ſtock was ſtationed on a mountain, at a conſiderable diſtance from his dwelling, had upwards of 17 killed in one night by thoſe voracious beaſts of prey. It might be added, that ſuch unuſual inroads of the wild animals towards autumn are in Europe always looked upon as the preſage of a ſucceeding hard winter, the creatures being informed by ſome natural inſtinct that a *long winter* needs *large ſtores*.

Sept. 25. The Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts met in Boſton the 15th inſt. and in conſequence of the aſſumption of the ſtate debts by the United States, repealed their exciſe law --- which is to expire the firſt of next month: On the 18th they adjourned to the laſt Wedneſday in January next. Previous to the adjournment, the Houſe voted an addreſs to the National Aſſembly of France, on the glorious revolution in that kingdom.

The late grand federative aſſociation of the French nation at Paris was one of the moſt intereſting, ſolemn and dignified tranſactions, ever exhibited on the Theatre of this lower creation.

If ever the celeſtials bend with delight to view the triumphs of reaſon, humanity and freedom, it muſt be on ſuch an occaſion.

To ſee the Repreſentatives of a mighty empire, with the Sovereign at their head, emerging from the depths of ſlavery and darkneſs, to light, liberty and happineſs, impreſſes feelings on every philanthropic mind, too great for utterance.

Some modern innovatians in government do not merit the name of improvements---they are only the old ſtory over again, which was told a thouſand years ago---and have not advanced mankind one ſtep higher in the ſcale of happineſs---the truth is---knowledge is the only foundation of liberty: The United States enjoy the greateſt advantages for the acquiſition of ſcience of any people on the globe---and therefore they enjoy ſuperior degrees of freedom---for as Mr. Adams obſerves, in his Defence of the American Conſtitutions, "In a free government, knowledge muſt be general, and ought to be univerſal."

The antient republics are often referred to as models for modern imitation---but what ſort of Republicans were the Romans, who often dragged men at their chariot wheels, and made miſerable ſlaves of innumerable multitudes of as good, if not better men than themſelves?---And the often celebrated Athenian Republicans had ſo little idea of the true principles of liberty, that ten thouſand citizens of Athens, only, owned four hundred thouſand ſlaves.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 29.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, Auguſt 22.

"As the accounts in my laſt were rather diſagreeable, I have to regret that there has been ſo little occaſion ſince to flatter you with more pleaſing intelligence. Indeed, ſo immerſed in confuſion is the place, that it is impoſſible to vend a cargo or to procure any article of produce, eſpecially molaſſes, at preſent, for a back freight. Flour is reduced to ſeven dollars---ſtill on the fall and by the lateſt accounts from the Cape, I find it ſelling there for only ſix dollars. Under theſe circumſtances I am exceedingly ſick of the place, and wiſh ardently to leave it; but theſe very circumſtances forbid my fixing any period for my departure. By the return however of ſome American veſſel (of which there are 117 in port) I may have an opportunity of being more particular on this head."

Extract of a letter from James Roſs, Eſq: Sheriff of Lancaſter county, dated 25*th September*, 1790; *directed to his Excellency the Preſident of the State.*

"Sir—This day was lodged in the gaol of this county, a certain Samuel Doyle, one of the perſons who murdered the two friendly Indians on the waters of Pine Creek, in Northumberland county."

Extract of a letter from Oporto, dated Auguſt 21.

"This goes by my brig the St. George, which I ſend to your conſignment: ſhe has been detained here on account of the rumour of war—which, had it been declared, I would have ſent her to England; but as, by all accounts we have from the Court of Liſbon, every thing is ſettled, I have reſolved to ſend her to your port."

*** The Inhabitants of the County of Cheſter are requeſted to meet at the houſe of Iſaac Webb, in Weſtchester, on TUESDAY, the 7th October next, in order to form a Ticket for the enſuing election.

Weſtcheſter, Sept. 25, 1790.

†††† The Freeholders, and other Electors, in the County of Montgomery, are requeſted to meet on SATURDAY, the 2d of October next, at the houſe of Robert Thomſon in Norriton townſhip, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in order to frame a Ticket for the enſuing election.

Sept. 18, 1790.

1 The Members of the Society for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are deſired to attend a Quarterly Meeting at the uſual place in Lodge-alley, on MONDAY, October 4th, 1789, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

At a reſpectable meeting of the citizens of the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, held at Mr. Peter Merkel's tavern, in Callowhill-ſtreet, on Tueſday evening, the 21ſt inſtant, the following reſolutions were *unanimouſly* entered into:

Reſolved, That this meeting, having conſidered the proceedings of their fellow-citizens aſſembled at Mr. Epple's tavern, on Thurſday, the 16th inſtant, do approve thereof; and concurring in the ſentiments expreſſed with reſpect to the conduct and character of Thomas Mifflin, in the addreſs agreed to on that occaſion, this meeting do further reſolve, that they will exert their intereſt in ſupport of that gentleman's election as Governor of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

Reſolved, That the preceding reſolution be ſubſcribed by the Chairman, and publiſhed in the ſeveral Engliſh and German newſpapers of the city and county of Philadelphia. (Signed)

THOMAS BRITTON, Chairman.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

Pleaſe to publiſh the following extract of a letter from a Member of the late Convention, dated Darby, September 25, 1790.

"I have juſt returned from a County Meeting, convened at Cheſter, to form a Ticket for the enſuing Election, when it was unanimouſly agreed to run THOMAS MIFFLIN for Governor."

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

MUCH abuſe has been thrown out againſt General St. Clair and his friends. The General has been accuſed of being an *Auctioneer*. And is this a diſreputable employment? If it is, the ſtate is to blame for having created it. For my part, I view that buſineſs in a very different light, and I have often admired the character of Gen. St. Clair, when I have ſeen him buſily engaged in the duties of it. His ſervices and his ſacrifices entitled him to the office; and if from the failure of perſons to whom he ſold goods he contracted debts in it, he ſhould not be blamed. Thoſe debts he has nearly paid, and in a manner which does him the higheſt honour.

Another objection made to Gen. St. Clair is, that he is not a native of America. This objection comes with an ill grace from any citizen of Pennſylvania. Have the perſons who urge this charge againſt Gen. St. Clair forgotten, that the greateſt part of the officers and ſoldiers of the Pennſylvania line were not natives of America? Have they forgotten the many reſpectable German, Iriſh and Scotch names, which appeared in the liſt of the firſt Conventions and Aſſemblies of our ſtate? Have they forgotten, too, the ignoble part which many of the natives of our country acted in the beginning of the war? Some of them joined the enemy, while too many of them were neutrals in every ſtage of the Revolution. Gen. St. Clair has been a citizen of Pennſylvania *five and twenty years*, and has acquired in that time a perfect knowledge of our tempers and habits. He is a man of the firſt education that Europe afforded when he was a young man. His converſation and his writings ſhew him to be a man of great knowledge and refined taſte. His behaviour upon all occaſions is that of a gentleman. At no time, not even when he indulged himſelf in convivial pleaſures, during the war, has he ever been heard to ſay a rude thing to a *preſent*, or an unkind thing of an *abſent* friend. His heart appeared conſtantly to overflow with the milk of human kindneſs. No tory ever found in him a perſecutor. He reverenced the rights of conſcience, and he well knew that many people who bore that name in Pennſylvania acted up to the dictates of their conſciences, and that they were fitter objects of protection than perſecution.

Much has likewiſe been ſaid againſt the gentlemen who informed their friends in the country of the determination of the federaliſts in the Aſſembly and Convention to run Gen. St. Clair as Governor. They have been accuſed of *dictating* to the ſtate. But this charge is certainly without foundation. Would it have been improper for any one of thoſe gentlemen to have communicated the ſame intelligence, or to have given the ſame character of Gen. St. Clair to a country friend? Certainly it would not. Where then conſiſts the impropriety of a number of men doing that jointly, which any one of them might have done ſeparately, without incurring the ſuſpicion of dictating to the ſtate. Beſides, the letter, I have been told, was not addreſſed to the inhabitants of any one county at large, but only to the particular acquaintances of the gentlemen who ſubſcribed it in each of the counties. If they knew Gen. St. Clair better than their friends did, it was an act of kindneſs and patriotiſm to make them acquainted with his character.

The meeting in Philadelphia which agreed to vote for General Mifflin was much more dictatorial. It conſiſted only of the *ſelect* friends of General Mifflin, who were convened by printed cards; and yet the act of this *ſelected* meeting was offered to the counties, as the act of the citizens of Philadelphia.

The friends of General St. Clair did not write to their friends in the county, in the name of the city. They expected a meeting to be called, by public notices in the news-papers, to determine on the perſon who ſhould fill the chair of the Governor. If this has not been done, it is becauſe the citizens are ſatisfied with what a room-full of General Mifflin's particular friends privately did for them, at Mr. Epple's tavern.

It is not my deſign to defend the characters of the gentlemen, who ſubſcribed the letter in favor of General St. Clair. They are abundantly able to defend themſelves. But thus much I will remark—that in the journals of our ſtate I do not find any of their names among the voters in favor of teſt laws, tender laws, double tax laws, nor among the enemies of the fœderal government. Some of them had an active hand in framing our new conſtitution, and, as far as I can recollect, Mr. Wilſon was a zealous advocate for the moſt democratic parts of it. When Pennſylvania ceaſes to be grateful to ſome of thoſe gentlemen, ſhe will ceaſe to be juſt. They were the open friends of order and equal liberty, at a time when it was unpopnlar and even dangerous to be ſo; and to their exertions the ſtate owes much of her preſent tranquility.

I am not diſpoſed to diſcuſs the character, public or private, of General Mifflin. But I ſhall give his friends a caution, to treat General St. Clair's name in his abſence from our city with a little more juſtice, or at leaſt a little more decency.

If General Mifflin expects quarters from his opponents, his friends ought to treat his competitor like a gentleman.

A BROTHER OFFICER.

Monday laſt arrived the Ship Levant, Captain Gillis, from Liverpool: By this veſſel we have an authentic account of an accommodation of the late differences between Spain and England.—It is as follows.

LONDON.

PEACE.

Auguſt 6. Yeſterday, about half paſt one o'clock, the following letter was received by the Lord Mayor, and immediately ſent by his Lordſhip to Lloyd's Coffee-houſe and the Bank.

"My Lord. Whitehall, Auguſt 5.

"I have the honor to inform your Lordſhip, that a Meſſenger is arrived from his Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary at Madrid, with the account, that, in compliance with his Majeſty's demand of ſatisfaction for the capture of the Britiſh veſſels at Nootka, a declaration was ſigned on the 24th of July, by Count Florida Blanca, in the name of His Catholic Majeſty; and that the ſame was accepted in his Majeſty's name, by his Majeſty's Ambaſſador, who was thereupon to proceed to the diſcuſſion of the matters depending between the two Courts, with a view to a Definitive Arrangement.

"The declarations above referred to will be immediately publiſhed in a Gazette Extraordinary, which will be forwarded to your Lordſhip as ſoon as it is printed.

"I am, My Lord,

"Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient

"And moſt humble Servant,

"W. W. GRENVILLE.

"The Right Honorable

"Lord Mayor of London."

On this the buſtle at the Stock Exchange became undeſcribable—the number of long and ſhort faces mixed, exhibited a ſcene which our readers may eaſier conceive than we can deſcribe. The Conſols mounted to 80 1 half, and the other funds in proportion.

In the Evening was publiſhed the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, Auguſt 5.

This morning one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers arrived from Madrid, at the Office of his Grace the Duke of Leeds, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with diſpaches from the Right Honorable Alleyne Fitz Herbert, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at that Court, containing an account of the following Declaration and Counter Declaration having been ſigned and exchanged, on the 24th of July laſt, by his Excellency, on the part of his Majeſty, and his Excellency Count Florida Blanca, His Catholic Majeſty's Miniſter and Principal Secretary of State, on the part of the Catholic King.

DECLARATION.

His Britannic Majeſty having complained of the capture of certain veſſels belonging to his ſubjects in the port of Nootka, ſituated on the northweſt coaſt of America, by an officer in the ſervice of the King; the underſigned, councillor and principal Secretary of ſtate to his Majeſty, being thereto duly authorized, declares, in the name and by the order of his ſaid Majeſty, that he is willing to give ſatisfaction to his Britannic Majeſty for the injury of which he has complained; fully purſuaded that his ſaid Britannic Majeſty would act in the ſame manner towards the King, under ſimilar circumſtances; and his Majeſty further engages to make full reſtitution of all the Britiſh veſſels which were captured at Nootka, and to indemnify the parties intereſted in thoſe veſſels, for the loſſes which they ſhall have ſuſtained, as ſoon as the amount thereof ſhall have been aſcertained.

It being underſtood that this Declaration is not to preclude or prejudice the ulterior diſcuſſion of any right which his Majeſty may claim, to form an excluſive eſtabliſhment at the port of Nootka.

In witneſs whereof I have ſigned this Declaration, and ſealed it with the ſeal of my Arms. At Madrid, the 24th of July, 1790.

(L. S.) Signed,

LE COMTE DE FLORIDA BLANCA.

COUNTER DECLARATION.

His Catholic Majeſty having declared, that he was willing to give ſatisfaction for the injury done to the King, by the capture of certain veſſels belonging to his ſubjects in the Bay of Nootka, and the Count de Florida Blanca having ſigned, in the name, and by order of his Catholic Majeſty, a declaration to this effect; and by which his ſaid Majeſty likewiſe engages to make full reſtitution of the veſſels ſo captured, and to indemnify the parties intereſted in thoſe veſſels for the loſſes they ſhall have ſuſtained; the underſigned, Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty to the Catholic King, being thereto duly and expreſly authoriſed, accepts the ſaid Declaration in the name of the King, and declares that his Majeſty will conſider this Declaration, together with the performance of the engagements contained therein, as a full and entire ſatisfaction for the injury of which his Majeſty has complained.

The underſigned declares, at the ſame time, that it is to be underſtood, that neither the declaration ſigned by Count Florida Blanca, nor the acceptance thereof by the underſigned, in the name of the King, is to preclude or prejudice, in any reſpect, the right which his Majeſty may claim to any eſtabliſhment which his ſubjects may have formed, or ſhould be deſirous of forming in future, at the ſame Bay of Nootka.

In witneſs whereof I have ſigned this Counter Declaration, and ſealed it with the ſeal of my Arms. At Madrid, the 24th of July, 1790.

(L. S.) Signed,

ALLEYNE FITZ HERBERT.

The terms of the above declaration are ſo plain and ſpecific, that we preſume it is unneceſſary to add any comments of our's—The *cauſe* of the intended war is now completely done away. What negociations may now be pending, relative to a ſettlement at Nootka Sound, will, we have no doubt, be concluded amicably. Treaties of this kind may be concluded, as they frequently are, in time of profound peace.

With regard to our fleet, orders will not perhaps be immediately iſſued for diſarming, nor will the whole be at any rate diſarmed. There are reaſons to think, that a ſquadron in the Baltic will yet be a meaſure of neceſſity, although, as to a war with Spain, the queſtion is now fully decided. To thoſe who weigh the advantages and diſadvantages of even the moſt proſperous wars, this intelligence will not be unpleaſing.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold, Wholeſale or Retail,

At *W. & D. Hall*'s Book-ſtore,

No. 51. MARKET-STREET,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

[*Improved and Enlarged*]

For the Year of our Lord, 1791.

Being the third after Leap-Year.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations,

The Conſtitution of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, &c. &c.

To the Electors *of the City and County* of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING experienced your favours the two last General Elections, by voting me to the Office of Sheriff: I again solicit a continuance of your intereſt at the next General Election.

Which will add to the obligation of, Gentlemen,

Your much obliged friend, and humble ſervant,

Philad. Auguſt 24, 1790. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

To the Electors *of the City and County* of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the Favors received from you as a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff at the laſt Election, I am induced to ſolicit your Votes and Intereſt to place me on the Return with the preſent Officer at the enſuing Election, which will be gratefully acknowledged, by

Your Friend and humble Servant,

Southwark, Aug. 17, 1790. JONATHAN PENROSE.

To the Electors *of the City and County* of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honour you did me at the laſt General Election, in placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff, induces me to ſolicit a continuance of your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election, to place me again on the return with the preſent Officer, which favour will be gratefully acknowledged by

GENTLEMEN,

Your humble Servant,

Auguſt 19, 1790. WILLIAM WILL.

To the Electors *of the City and County* of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE this opportunity to inform you, that I purpoſe offering myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the enſuing Election, to be put on the Return with the preſent Sheriff, *James Aſh*, Eſquire: I therefore ſolicit your Votes and Intereſt, the favor of which ſhall be remembered and acknowledged,

By your friend and humble Servant,

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1790.

To the Freeholders *and other* Electors *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING repeatedly experienced your friendſhip, I flatter myſelf my paſt conduct has merited your approbation; I therefore requeſt the favour of a continuance of your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election for the Coroner's Office, which (as heretofore) ſhall be held in grateful remembrance, by

GENTLEMEN,

Your much obliged Friend and Humble Servant,

JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

To the Freeholders *and others* Electors *for the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER returning you my ſincereſt thanks for the favor done me at the laſt election, in placing me upon the return for the Coroner's Office, I would ſolicit a continuance of your ſuffrages at the enſuing election in electing me to the ſaid office, which favor, if I ſhould be ſo happy as to obtain, ſhall be acknowledged with gratitude and ever held in grateful remembrance

By the Public's Friend,

¶ PETER JODON.

To the Freeholders *and other* Electors *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE friendſhip you ſhewed me the laſt General Election, emboldens me to ſolicit your votes at the enſuing one, for the office of Coroner, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by,

GENTLEMEN,

Your moſt hedient,

And humble ſervant,

Philadelphia, Aug. 28, 1790. JAMES PICKERING.

Goldthwaite & Baldwin,

DRUGGISTS,

At BOERHAAVE'S HEAD, oppoſite the City Tavern, PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of excellen- DRUGS and MEDICINES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, SHOP FURNITURE, PATENT MEDICINES, with every article in that line, which they will ſell at the moſt reaſonable rates for caſh, or the uſual credit.

Gentlemen who pleaſe to favor them with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerved with punctuality, and at the ſhorteſt notice. They flatter themſelves, that, by their attention, and the prices their Medicines will be ſold at, Phyſicians, Apothecaries and country Store-keepers, will find it their intereſt to deal with them. They intend to keep up their aſſortments by freſh importations every ſpring and fall.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1790. tf

Wikoff and *Harriſon*,

DRUGGISTS,

On the north ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, have imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Amſterdam, a large aſſortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Which they will diſpoſe of WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit:

Alſo, a General Aſſortment of

Paints, Glaſs and Dye-ſtuffs.

PAINTS. White lead dry, ditto ground in oil; Spaniſh brown dry, ditto ground in oil; Red lead; Yellow ochre; Pruſſian blue; Patent yellow; Venetian red; Verdigreaſe; Vermillion; Lampblack.

DYE-STUFFS. Arnotta; Madder; Red-wood Fuſtick.

GLASS. 28 by 24, 20 by 16, 18 by 14, 16 by 12, 12 by 10, 11 by 9, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8.

Orders attended to with punctuality and diſpatch. tf.

To be Sold, for Want of Employ,

The Time of a ſtout healthy Negro Boy,

Thirteen years of age, and has about ten years to ſerve, has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, fit for town or country work.

Enquire of the Printers.

George Tudor, *Broker*,

At his Office, the north ſide of Market ſtreet, three doors above Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the old Court houſe, Philadelphia,

BUYS, ſells and exchanges the different ſpecies of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities of this and every other ſtate in the Union.

Furniſhes Certificates and State Money for the Land-office, and the buſineſs of taking out Warrants, Patents, &c. done with diſpatch.

Every Kind of transferable Property, real and perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable terms. 3m

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

For part CASH, and part STORE GOODS,

A VALUABLE GRIST, and SAW MILLS, on Brandywine creek, a never-failing ſtream of water, in the townſhip of Eaſt Bradford, and county of Cheſter, with about 26 acres of valuable LAND, 12 acres of excellent meadow, in a very good neighbourhood for wheat, about 15 miles from Wilmington, 15 from old Cheſter, 30 from Philadelphia, within a few miles of ſeveral Quaker Meeting-Houſes, and 3 from Weſt-Cheſter. Said mills are pleaſantly ſituated; the griſt mill in compleat order to carry on Merchant buſineſs. Whoever inclines to purchaſe ſaid mills, may know the terms by applying to ABRAHAM SHERIDAN, at the Golden Swan, Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, living at the Red Lion, in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county. MARTIN HALMON.

September 10, 1790. †

TO BE SOLD,

A HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM, ſituated within a mile and a half of Germantown, on the Old York road, ſeven miles and a half from Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, about 50 whereof are fine timber, 20 watered meadow, the reſidue arable, divided into convenient ſized fields, one of which is a thriving young orchard of the beſt grafted fruit. Conſiderable quantities of lime, dung and plaſter of paris have been laid on the ſoil, which is naturally good, within theſe two years; 16 acres of red clover will be cut this ſeaſon, and the principal part of the land is rich enough for that graſs. There are on the premiſes, elegantly ſituated, a ſtone houſe, 53 feet front, two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, genteelly furniſhed, a ſquare log kitchen, ſtone ſpring houſe, ſtone barn, adjoining to which is a frame building, being a compleat corn crib, granary, and implement houſe. There are two fine ſtreams of water which run through the farm, and render every field convenient for paſturing. Apply to the Printers. t f

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

in Pennſylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, ſituated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the ſouth ſide, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road foom Alexandria to Wincheſter. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is ſo well watered, that much more meadow may eaſily be made. There are on the premiſes two ſmall dwelling-houſes and ſeveral out-houſes, with an excellent young orchard. It is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leeſburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caſpar Wiſter*, in Philadelphia. tf.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 7th day of Auguſt laſt, a German Servant GIRL, named FREDERICA GOETTLE, about 14 years old, ſlender built, dark complexion, has large eyes, and ſpeaks Engliſh tolerably well; ſhe had on, when ſhe went away, a dark linen ſhort gown, ſtriped linſey petticoat, white kenting handkerchief, black flowered peelong bonnet, and calfſkin ſhoes nearly new. Whoever brings her to me, ſhall be paid the above Reward, and reaſonable charges.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1790. ‡ HILARY BAKER.

THE public examination of Candidates for degrees in the ARTS in Dickinſon College, in the borough of Carliſle, will be held on the 6th of September, and the COMMENCEMENT on the 5th of October following, at which times the Truſtees are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance.

THOMAS DUNCAN, Secretary of the Board of Truſtees.

STRAYED away on Sunday the 15th of this inſtant (Auguſt) a large red COW, with wide horns, one white ſtripe along her back near to her rump, alſo white feet and belly, her face white, except a red ſpot on one ſide, deep-bodied and ſhort-legged. Whoever brings home ſaid Cow to *Andrew Caldwell*, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 30. 4w. AND. CALDWELL.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown, Bucks county, in the night of the 29th of Auguſt laſt, a dark bay MARE, fourteen hands and a half high, ſhort bodied, a ſteep buttock, low carriage, paces and trots, abought eight years old, has ſome white hairs in her fore top, a dark mane and tail. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief ſo that the owner may get her again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS Reward, or THREE DOLLARS for the mare only, paid by JOSEPH WORSTALL.

September 9th, 1790. †

TO BE SOLD,

THAT large and commodious dwelling-houſe, bake-houſe, granaries, &c. ſituated in Union, near Front-ſtreet, being part of the eſtate of Philip Moſer, deceaſed, now in the tenure of Mr. Joſeph Aſhbridge; the lot is 57 feet front on Union-ſtreet, and in depth 53 feet four inches, on which is erected a three ſtory brick houſe, 27 feet front, with bake-houſe, ſtore, granaries and wood-houſe, the whole in good repair. The lot has the privilege of a four feet alley on the eaſt; in point of ſituation, and convenience for carrying on the baking buſineſs extenſively, there are few (if any) in the city equal to it.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

One-third of the whole purchaſe money to remain on intereſt during the natural life of Sophia Poulas (late Moſer;) 600 pounds to be paid on executing the deeds; 200 pounds on the firſt day of January, 1793; 200 on the firſt day of January, 1795, and the remainder on the firſt day of January, 1797.

A title and poſſeſſion will be given, on the payment of the firſt ſum of 600 pounds, giving ſufficient ſecurity for the remaining ſums, by SOPHIA POULAS, Executrix.

¶ 6w PHILIP BOEHM, Executor.

Dancing School.

MR. *M'Dougall* preſents his compliments to his former employers and the public in general, and informs them he will open his ſchool, at his ſchool room, in Carter's alley, about the middle of the preſent month.

September 3, 1790.

Stop Thief.

WAS ſtolen on the 31ſt of Auguſt laſt, a large Bay MARE, about 15 hands high, trots and paces, never docked, had no ſhoes on when ſtolen. Whoever will apprehend the thief and mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have *Ten Dollars* Reward, or *Four Dollars* for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by JONATHAN HUNTER.

Edgmont townſhip, ‡

Delaware county, Sept. 8, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOSEPH SWABEY, late of Salem, in Salem county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, to render in their accounts, properly atteſted, before the expiration of ſix months; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are required to make immediate payment, to JONATHAN GIBBS or THOMAS CLEMENT, in Salem, or SAMUEL WILCOX, in Philadelphia, Adminiſtrators. wtf

Philadelphia, April 9, 1790.

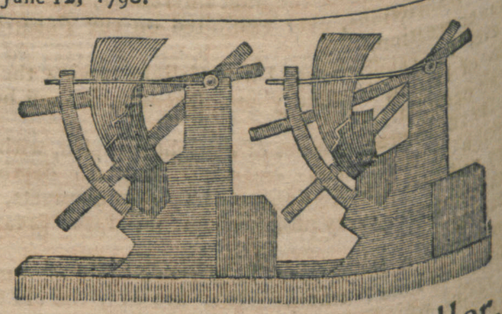
WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, did, on the 26th day of June, 1786, give a Bond to a certain *Samuel Burton*, for the ſum of £140, payable in two years and ſix months after date: This is therefore to warn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment of ſaid Bond, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, by reaſon of frauds in the articles and damages ſuſtained, for which the ſaid Bond was given. ‡

May 27, 1790. 1 y. SAMUEL DOLLESS.

Run away from Burlington,

A NEGRO Lad, named POMPEY, about 21 years of age, yelloviſh complexion, had his leg broke, which is ſet crooked, and makes him walk lame; he had on, when he went away, a ticklenburg ſhirt and trowſers; an old brown coat, a pair of boots too ſhort in the feet, and a round hat; he took with him a bundle, in which was a ticklenburg ſhirt, a pair of ſheeting trowſers, a pair of overalls, a light coloured broad cloth coat, with other articles. It is ſuppſed he will endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel: Therefore all maſters of veſſels are forewarned taking him off. Whoever apprehends ſaid Negro, and confines him in any goal, or brings him home, ſhall receive Four Dollars, and reaſonable charges, from REYNOLD KEEN, Eſq; in Philadelphia, or JOHN LAWRENCE, in Burlington.

June 12, 1790. tf.



William Kain, Fuller,

TAKES this method to inform the public that his Fulling mill and works, at Cole's-town, near Hadconfield, are in good order for carrying on the fulling buſineſs in a compleat manner. All thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom may depend upon having their work quick and well done, as reaſonable as can be done elſewhere, and their favors gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Cloths, worſteds, &c. will be taken in at JOHN NEGUS's, at Arch-ſtreet ferry, in Philiadelphia, at SAMUEL KENNARD's, Eſq; and JOHN BRANSON's, weaver, in Hadconfield; and at SAMUEL COLE's, Moore's-town, where cloths will be duly taken away and returned after being dreſſed by ſaid WILLIAM KAIN, who purpoſes giving his attendance once a week for that purpoſe.--All perſons are deſired to put proper directions in writing, with their names, in their cloths. tf.

JOHN INGLE,

In Front near Arch-ſtreet, next door to *J. C. & S. W. Fiſher's*,

Hath imported in the Ceres, from Liverpool,

A good aſſortment of Broadcloths;

Elaſtic ditto;

Twill'd and plain Coatings and Duffils.

Which he will ſell at a low advance, by the *Bale* or *Piece*. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable FARM, the property of Stephen Carpenter, late of Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed; containing 200 acres, with a good ſtone dwelling, kitchen and cellars, a well near the door, a ſtone barn and ſpring-houſe, a good ſtone quarry; 20 acres of meadow and more may be made and watered, as two ſtreams run through the place, one whereof affords a mill ſeat; about 25 acres of woodland, a good orchard of apple and other fruit trees. It is ſeven miles from the city of Philadelphia, and one mile and an half from a public landing on the river Delaware. For terms of ſale, apply to

ISAIAH WORRELL, and } Executors.
JOHN SHALLCROSS. }

N. B. All perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Stephen Carpenter, deceaſed, are requeſted to render the ſame properly atteſted; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment to the Executors. ¶ 3 ſw & eotf.

TO BE SOLD,

The time of A Molatto Girl,

That has upwards of ſeventeen years to ſerve, has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles. Enquire of the Printers. tf

Philadelphia, July 20, 1790.

Printers, who publiſh ALMANACS,

May be furniſhed with

Aſtronomical Calculations

For the Year 1791, &c.

By WILLIAM WARING, in Pear ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Sixth month 14th, 1790.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.